

THE CRITIC.

VOL. XX.—No. 509.

APRIL 7, 1860.

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The Lord Bishop of ST. DAVID'S in the Chair.
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Many who have read his works with pleasure, or feel grateful for the stimulus which they gave to religion, at a period of peculiar deadness in the Church, will be glad to take part in this project.
The design, suggested by one of Mr. Knox's most valuable critical essays, comprises seven subjects taken from the 13th chapter of St. Matthew's Gospel. The sum required will be about 25*l*.
The present is a particularly convenient time for the carrying out of this project, as the Church is in process of restoration.
Those who purpose to subscribe are respectfully requested to forward their donations before March 31st, in postage-stamps, post-office orders, or cheques on any bank, to the Hon. Secretaries, viz.:—
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Rev. Chas. Forster, B.D., Bristol Rectory, Brantree.
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Further Donations, of however small amount, are requested.

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Subscriptions may be paid to the Todd Memorial Fund, at Messrs. Twining's, Strand, or to Dr. Miller, and Mr. Harley, King's College, London, the Hon. Secretaries of the Fund.
The subscriptions already announced amount to upwards of 700*l*.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. In aid of the BRITISH BENEFICENT INSTITUTION, at Campden House, Kenington (by the kind consent of W. F. Wolley, Esq.), on Thursday, April 19th, under the patronage of
H.R.H. the Duchess of Cambridge
The Duchess of Roxburghe
The Countess of Glegg
The Countess Vane
The Viscountess Boyne
When will be performed the ANTIGONE of Sophocles, translated and adapted for private representation by the Rev. C. Maurice Davies, M.A., with selections from the music of Mendelssohn. After the tragedy, an Address on behalf of the Charity will be delivered. To be followed by an original travesty, entitled ARTHUR; or, The Hiddle-diddle of the King.
Conductor and Composer—F. Archer, Esq.
Pianoforte—Philip Armes, Esq., Mus. Bac., Oxon.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 8 o'clock.
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The Flowers in the Palace are now in great profusion and beauty.
Admission, One Shilling. Children under twelve, Sixpence.

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Sets of transferable tickets (one admission to each of the three performances) Twelve Shillings and Sixpence. Reserved Seats, Twelve Shillings and Sixpence extra; or if in the Galleries, Twenty-five Shillings.
Applications for these Seats will be received and vouchers issued, as at the Handel festival; from and after Tuesday April 10, at the offices at the Crystal Palace, and at Exeter Hall, where also Plans of Seats may be inspected.

TO EDITORS.—LITERARY EMPLOYMENT is desired by a gentleman, who writes leaders, tales, essays, reviews, answers to legal queries, &c.
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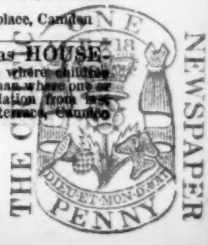
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3. Expense of Public Education.
4. English Local Nomenclature.
5. Civil Correspondence of the Duke of Wellington.
6. De Broglie's Church and Roman Empire.
7. The Alleged Shakespeare Forgeries.
8. Darwin's Origin of Species.
9. France, Savoy, and Switzerland.

London: LONGMAN and Co. Edinburgh: A. and C. BLACK.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

NEW SERIES. No. XXXIV. APRIL, 1860.

CONTENTS.

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5. Austria, and the Government of Hungary.
6. Parliamentary Reform: the Dangers and the Safeguards.
7. Japan.
8. Darwin on the Origin of Species.
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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW,

No. CCXIV.—ADVERTISEMENTS for the forthcoming number must be forwarded to the Publisher's by the 7th, and BILLS for insertion by the 9th instant.

50, Albemarle-street, London, March 28, 1860.

On April 2 was published, No. XXI., price 5s., of

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1. Sinai, Kadesh, and Mount Hor; or, a Critical Inquiry into the Route of the Exodus. With a Coloured Map. [The views maintained in this paper are quite original.]
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THE CRITIC.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

PEOPLE ARE VERY NATURALLY BEGINNING to inquire what has become of the Paper Duty Bill. After a continued stream of leading articles in the *Times* against the progress of the Bill, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER pleads press of public business as an excuse for putting it off till after Easter; and we believe that no effort is spared by the large paper-makers and others interested in keeping on the duty to arouse a successful opposition to the third reading. Surely it is a very anomalous position for a Bill to be in, to be read twice in the House and then hang fire at the third reading. The fact is, we apprehend, that the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER is beginning, for the first time, to apprehend the magnitude of the interests with which the repeal will interfere. He now begins to understand that repeal of the duty means success to the penny press, and a compulsion upon the *Times* to reduce its present price. He now knows—what he probably did not before—that there is an intimate bond of interest between persons connected with that paper and certain extensive paper mills. He now understands—what to most must seem unintelligible—how it happens that, whilst one moment the leading journal appears to applaud the repeal, the very next it is stuffed with strange arguments of rags, and is loud in favour of delay. Mr. WRIGLEY's letters, clever and clearly expressed though they be, are exceedingly one-sided, and consequently state only about one half of the truth. They are the compositions of a shrewd, practical man, who understands what he is writing about, but will only tell half of what he knows. Like many disciples of the Manchester school, he is a Free Trader—only so far as Free Trade chimes in with his own interests. "Down," is his cry, "with every monopoly but mine!"

We hope, however, that neither Mr. MILNER GIBSON nor the Committee of the Association for the Abolition of the Taxes on Knowledge are asleep, and that they are doing all that they can to counteract the influence at work. The honour of the House of Commons is pledged to the repeal of this duty; but, though that is good security, it is not absolute.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE PERKINS FOLIO and the imputation against Sir F. Madden that he was influenced by any prejudice against Mr. COLLIER, Mr. STAUNTON (whose testimony has been invoked) sends the following letter:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

SIR,—In response to the call made upon me by Sir Frederic Madden in your number of the 24th ult., I can confidently affirm that there never was even the shadow of a pretence for the imputation that he went out of his way to obtain the Collier Folio for the purpose of making a case against Mr. Collier, and I am utterly at a loss to conceive for what purpose, unless as a subterfuge, so preposterous a charge was made. So far, indeed, from exhibiting any hostility to Mr. Collier, I can testify that Sir Frederic undertook the investigation of the disputed folio with a marked reluctance, arising out of his long literary acquaintance with that gentleman. It is now, as nearly as I can remember, some three years ago that I called on him and represented that, being engaged on an edition of Shakespeare's works, my attention had been revived to the consideration of the marginal "corrections" of the Collier Folio, respecting which we had previously had some conversation. I stated that the doubts of their authenticity which beset me when they first appeared had ripened into conviction by repeated examination. That my fixed impression, from philological and other internal indications, was that nearly every admissible reading could be traced to other sources, and that the remainder were so "tasteless, wanton, and ignorant" as to betray a very different origin to the others. Admitting the force of some examples I adduced in proof, Sir Frederic Madden observed: "But you do not, of course, impugn the integrity of Mr. Collier in the matter: if there has been deception, you infer that he has been deceived?" I answered that the question of who was the guilty party in this attempt to pollute the language of Shakespeare and rob his best commentators of their well-earned laurels it was needless to discuss. My object in troubling him was simply to request he would see and examine the volume on palæographic grounds, and give me his candid opinion of the writing. Sir Frederic Madden remarked: "I should certainly like to see the book, and I wonder Mr. Collier never showed it to me; but my official occupations render it impossible for me to undertake the task of examining it at this moment." Here the subject dropped, and, although we occasionally met, was not resumed for some months. When I spoke to him again concerning it, I mentioned several additional circumstances which tended to confirm my estimate of the annotations, and after a long conference he promised to think the matter over, and, if an opportunity occurred, to inspect the volume. It is probable, as it has been stated by some one, that I went again to him, accompanied by Dr. Ingleby, on the same subject; but, however this may be, it was not until the end of May in last year he wrote to say that the Duke of Devonshire had kindly lent him the Collier Folio, and he should like to look it over with me. A day or two afterwards I went to the British Museum; but, as there were several gentlemen present, I had little opportunity of examining the notes. I saw it under more favourable circumstances subsequently; but so careful was Sir Frederic not to express a decision upon the writing until he had subjected it to the most searching examination, that it was not before the 20th of June he communicated to me his opinion. He then told me, not without emotion, that, after a laborious and minute inspection, he had arrived at the painful conclusion—a conclusion altogether opposed to his feelings, and to his convictions before he had the volume entrusted to him—that the whole of the annotations, from beginning to end, were the work of one hand, and that hand a very recent one; in a word, that

THO. PERKINS HIS BOOKE

was an elaborate and scandalous imposition!

This short statement of facts will suffice, I trust, to show the utter groundlessness of the allegation that Sir F. Madden was influenced by animosity to Mr. Collier in undertaking the examination of his "corrected" folio.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

H. STAUNTON.

Streatham, Surrey, April 8.

THE FOLLOWING TOUCHING APPEAL in favour of a distressed lady has lately been circulated by Mrs. S. C. HALL. We earnestly recommend it to the consideration of those whom it may concern:

I desire to tell the simple yet touching story of Miss Adele Pellissier—premising that her application last November was the *thirteenth*, and hopeful that a *fourteenth* may be successful. There can be no stronger or "sadder" case for the consideration of subscribers.

I pray you read it!

The lady is aged sixty-two, and has been a governess ever since she was fifteen. Her parents lost a large portion of their property by the revolt in the Island of Grenada, and the remainder by the French Revolution of 1793. Monsieur and Madame Pellissier were, with two children, imprisoned at Nantes* for eighteen months. At length they obtained liberty, but nothing more, and fled to England—ever a city of refuge to the persecuted. After a time their daughter Adele was born, but her father only lived to bless her.

Madame Pellissier was a woman of rare accomplishments. Her eldest daughter was the wife of a French officer, the second was adopted as a companion by a friend, with whom she still remains; she was able, therefore, to devote herself, during spare hours, to the education of Adele. But Madame Pellissier's health gave way, and Adele, at fifteen, began to help her mother. Miss Adele Pellissier was fortunate; she was received into the best families. She speaks with respect of her employers, and with affection of her pupils. But for a long time her mother was partially dependent on her, and for two years before her death entirely so. That death was lingering; but her daughter has the happiness to remember that all her wants were supplied to the very last. About this time the husband of Adele's eldest sister, the French officer, died; and Madame Brue, with her small pension and one child, came to England. That child found a warm place in Aunt Adele's warm heart. Madame Brue's pension was very small, but Aunt Adele's salary was large; and accomplishments were cheerfully bestowed on the young girl to prepare her for the battle of life. She answered their aspirations—in beauty, in intelligence, in acquirements. She began her sphere of usefulness: what a blessing she would be to mother and aunt in their old age! Alas! she faded for a year, lingered during another, and died at twenty-one—"of age" for immortality.

I must now take you back, and tell you that Madame Pellissier's own mother was known to be alive "somewhere." She had been a woman of remarkable beauty, vain, haughty, and indolent: she had little sympathy at any time with her daughter, and though she came to this country, as all who could did, she was not friendly with her or her children. At the peace of Amiens she left England for Perigueux, to claim some property that belonged to her late father, Garnerie de la Jarte, in which she succeeded. Madame Pellissier heard that she had sold the property, but she heard no more—the old lady never wrote. When Adele Pellissier had paid all the expenses incurred by her poor mother's illness and death, though she was at that time helping on the education of her niece, she thought that now perhaps she might be able to lay by something out of her earnings for the evening of her own days.

That hope was vain.

Suddenly, and without notice or warning, her grandmother made her appearance, told Madame Brue and Adele that she had spent all she had received, and was come "to end her days in the bosom of her family!" What was poor Madame Brue to do? What help could she render out of her small pension? What could Adele Pellissier do? Was not this her mother's mother? Was she not old, helpless, and destitute? She made no half sacrifice: she placed her aged relative in a comfortable lodging, and Madame Brue "looked after her." And sorry "looking after" it was, for nothing satisfied the old lady; she was always discontented. I am told she would patch and paint vigorously at eighty! She was, notwithstanding, one of the most beautiful old ruins you can imagine—lying at ninety-one, and all this time depending on granddaughters, on whose comforts she had never bestowed a penny during her prosperity. And so she continued for ELEVEN long years, tended by the one grandchild, supported by the other. Look back for a moment. First Miss Pellissier had to aid in the support, and finally support altogether, her own dear mother, to pay all the expenses of two years' constant illness, and its consequent termination; then came the education of the beloved niece; and, while that was progressing, and must be continued, the *exigante* old grandmother returned, after spending on her own enjoyments all the money she had received, to claim kindred at the last with those she had in her prosperity neglected and forsaken—to claim and to receive it! During ELEVEN YEARS she was supported by this noble, self-denying woman, who, soon after she had placed her in her last resting-place, had the agony of watching the fading away of her beloved niece. And when all that was passed, and the loved one gone, old age was rapidly advancing on herself: her over-taxed body was no longer capable of its usual exertion; she was much older than her years, and yet those who knew her best never heard an impatient or repining word escape her lips.

She is a martyr to rheumatism, a sufferer from other ills, yet cheerful and industrious, and still trying to teach, though—despite the exquisite purity and grace of her French conversation—younger teachers are preferred. Her sister, Madame Brue, lives with her, and that very old lady's small pension is all the sisters have to depend on. Madame Brue is near eighty; yet those two ladies are sunny and cheerful—clinging to each other—the youngest, from acute suffering, being the most infirm of the two.

Were Madame Brue to die, Miss Adele Pellissier would be without the means of obtaining bread. Thirteen times has hope been excited and depressed at the elections; and this earnest, industrious, and long-suffering woman returned bowed down and disappointed to her aged sister.

The case requires no comment: the plain and simple statement I have given is all that need be done.

I pray you let there not be a *fourteenth* time "the sickness of hope deferred" in the bosom of this excellent and much-deserving woman.

ANNA MARIA HALL.

THE OBITUARY of the week includes the names of two remarkable men, of different nations and different pursuits, both of whom passed their lives in adding to the stock of human knowledge and in extending the range of intellectual influence: the one is Colonel MURE, the eminent scholar, and the other the Abbé Huc, the equally well-known traveller and missionary. A few words upon the careers of these celebrated men will not be out of place. Of Colonel MURE it may be said that no Englishman living can be said to have

* Her parents and sisters were in prison during the Reign of Terror; they were removed from prison to prison, and at last sent, with other victims, to an old château on the borders of the Loire, infamous for "Les Noyades." With many of their companions they were condemned to be drowned by the order of Robespierre on the very day of his fall, which fall opened the door of all prisons.

had a more intimate—perhaps, indeed, so intimate an acquaintance with the history of Greece in bygone ages. Moreover, Colonel MURE always wrote pleasantly, and did not, from the plenitude of his abundant knowledge, frighten the neophyte in Greek history. His “Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece” is, in our opinion, more reliable even than that of MÜLLER, and much more attractive in style. It, at least, equals Bishop THIRLWALL’s “History of Greece” in learning; but the English prelate has written in a dull Germanised style, which is happily not to be found in the pages of the Ayrshire gentleman. The great success of the latter writer was, doubtless, in a great measure owing to the eager spirit in which he—admirably ballasted as he was with knowledge—threw himself back into the history of the past. He could discourse about the horses with which ALCIBIADES won at the Olympic games just as an eager turfite might of the Flying Dutchman or Voltigeur. A smart young captain, appointed to some out-fitting “saucy *Arethusa*,” could not take a warmer interest in his frigate than did Colonel MURE in some *Paralus* or *Salamina* of Athenian history. Most scholars will probably recollect the exceedingly curious controversy which took place between Colonel MURE and the eminent German writer, WELCKER, as to some not very edifying phases which were supposed to have occurred in the life of the Lesbian poetess SAPPHO. Even on this comparatively trivial point, the energy with which the Colonel entered into the lists, and the interest he contrived to impart to the dispute, were very remarkable. WELCKER, no mean antagonist, waxed warm (lost, indeed, his temper), fought well, and yet failed before the keen thrusts of the learned Scotchman. We have mentioned this controversy because, though comparatively unimportant as it was, we believe it

was the last in which Colonel MURE was engaged; and because, also, it shows the perfect knowledge which he had of even the minutiae of Greek history. His motto, indeed, in writing was that of STRAFFORD in politics, “thorough.” Who will not feel sorry, then, that such a writer should have left behind him an uncompleted work—a fragment—extending, indeed, over five volumes, but not the less a fragment? His other works were a “Journal of a Tour in Greece,” and a tractate “On the Calendar of Ancient Egypt.” With regard to his domestic history, we may add that Colonel MURE was born at Caldwell, in 1799; was educated at Westminster School and the University of Edinburgh; from whence he proceeded to that of Bonn. He was for some years Member for Renfrewshire, from the representation of which he retired in 1855. He was also Lord Rector of Glasgow in 1855. He married, in 1825, a grand-daughter of the late Archbishop MARKHAM, by whom he leaves issue.

EVARISTE-REGIS HUC was born at Toulouse on the 1st of August 1813. After an education perfected in Paris, he was ordained priest in February 1839, and embarked shortly afterwards as a missionary for China. His adventures and labours in that mysterious country are known to the world. After five years of travel, he entered a Thibetian monastery to learn the language and study the religion of Buddha. Quitting these regions in 1852, he returned safely to Paris, where he continued to reside until the day of his death. The literary productions of the Abbé HUC, in which he recorded the results of his labours, are: “Souvenirs d’un voyage dans la Tartarie, le Thibet et la Chine pendant les années 1844, 5 et 6” (Paris, 1852); “L’Empire Chinois” (1857); “Le Christianisme en Chine” (1857). These works have been translated into English.

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN LITERATURE.

HISTORY.

Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First: a Chapter of English History re-written. By JOHN FORSTER. London: John Murray. 1860.

FEW MEN HAVE BETTER CLAIMS than Mr. Forster to an attentive hearing on the personages and events of the period of the so-called “Great Rebellion.” William Godwin, in his History of the Commonwealth, had done something in the same direction; but Godwin’s book, though very accurate, was very dry, and Mr. Forster’s lively and vigorous biographies of the statesmen of the Commonwealth first popularised the “rehabilitation” of the Parliamentary leaders of the movement which dethroned and decapitated King Charles I. One peculiarity of Mr. Forster’s earlier treatment of the men and times of the Commonwealth was that he regarded Cromwell with a certain distrust, as the overthrower of the liberties which Pym, Hampden, and Vane had established. Since the appearance of Mr. Carlyle’s work on Cromwell, Mr. Forster has taken occasion to avow himself a convert on the whole to Mr. Carlyle’s view of the Great Protector. But Mr. Forster has not on that account abated one jot or one tittle of his old love and reverence for the statesmen whose handiwork of a free commonwealth Cromwell suppressed. In the elaborate and instructive essay on “The Grand Remonstrance,” which he added to the recent republication of his contributions to the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly Reviews*, we found him at work still further elucidating the sterling qualities of the Parliamentary leaders, the objects of his old admiration. The present volume may be considered, in aim and historical treatment, a sequel to the essay on “The Grand Remonstrance.” Mr. Forster seems determined that the lustre and fame of the Pym and Hampdens shall not be eclipsed or extinguished by the new Cromwell worship. He may have modified his views in other respects, and new historical discoveries may require changes in his mode of presenting isolated events and facts. But he remains faithful and true to his early heroes, and his latest volume is in tone and spirit completely in unison and harmony with his first historical or biographical work of note, “The Statesmen of the Commonwealth.”

Apart from this biographical object, the elucidation of the nobleness of those Parliamentary leaders who successfully resisted Charles when Cromwell was comparatively obscure, Mr. Forster has a new and important historical theory to demonstrate on the present occasion. It is, that Clarendon’s view of the transaction is completely false—that the Arrest of the Five Members was not the result of a sudden foolish impulse, but part of a carefully-planned plot to quell the constitutional majority of the House of Commons, by depriving it of its leaders. It was, in fact, according to Mr. Forster’s view, Charles’s *coup d’état*, and one which failed—necessitating, by the very nature of the case, an appeal to arms. “It had become clear,” says Mr. Forster, in the closing passage of his volume, “that the attempt upon the members could not be defeated without a complete overthrow of the power of the King. He could not remain at Whitehall if they returned to Westminster. Charles raised the issue, the Commons accepted it, and so began our Great Civil War. The King drew the sword upon the day when he went with his armed followers to arrest the Five Members in their places in the House.

The House of Commons unfurled their standard on the day when, declining to surrender their members, they branded with the epithet of a Scandalous Paper the articles of impeachment issued by the King.” Mr. Forster has made out his case, we think, with affluent proof, and great patience and candour of demonstration. But, apart from historical controversies and the accuracy or inaccuracy of Clarendon, the volume is a most animated, instructive, and original version of one of the most notable chapters in the history of the House of Commons and of the country. It is picturesque without straining after pictorialism, and precise without dryness. Besides the ordinary authorities, some hitherto uninvestigated and very curious letters in the State Paper Office have been brought into play, and, as in the essay on the Grand Remonstrance, the MS. diary of that parliamentary Boswell, Sir Simonds d’Ewes (of which a solitary transcript is in Mr. Forster’s possession), has been made to yield a number of passages descriptive of the sayings and doings of the House of Commons of our forefathers, and full of the quaintest interest. The whole period chronicled comprises but some six weeks of the winter of 1641-2, and the volume is one of nearly four hundred pages. Our readers may imagine, therefore, that seldom has a chapter of English history been written or re-written so copiously and carefully. Fortunately for both author and reader, the events narrated with this unwonted fullness are of cardinal importance, and constitute one of those national crises which are or rarest occurrence in history.

Mr. Forster’s story is too closely linked to be fairly judged of by way of extract. Our quotations shall be chiefly from the episodic chapter entitled “D’Ewes and Speaker Lenthall,” with its curious glimpses (from D’Ewes’s Diary) of the Parliamentary life of our ancestors. Here is a sight of Mr. Oliver Cromwell, M.P. for Cambridge, recommending, in the heat of the moment, that the obnoxious deliverance of a “political opponent” should be handed over to the common hangman, and then next day, after due reflection, urging a more “constitutional course.” In this year of grace 1860, a Sir Edward Dering sits as one of the members for Kent, and a mild Conservative, in the House of Commons. An ancestor and namesake of his sat in the Long Parliament as member for Kent, and a very strong Conservative. “Sir Edward Dering,” says Mr. Forster, “in less than a month after the arrest of the members, had printed his speeches against the Grand Remonstrance, with a preface so ill-judged and indiscreet, remarking upon members of the House and otherwise scandalising its orders of debate, that opportunity was taken to vote his expulsion.”

The proposal found an ardent supporter in D’Ewes. He had no mercy for any one who departed from precedent, violated old usage, or committed breaches of parliamentary decorum; and, entering the House just as the debate began, and finding attempts made to evade the motion by no sharper censure than the Tower, he tells us that he lost all patience.

“After I had heard divers speak,” he says, “and saw a great part of the House begin to incline to inflict no other punishment on him than sending him to the Tower, I was very much troubled at it; especially when Sir R. Hopton said that we might retain him because of his great parts.” At this, unable to contain himself any longer, he started up; detailed the offences of the book; denounced the presumption of the author; described him as overvaluing himself in his “most scandalous, seditious, and vain-glorious performance,” as if he had been able of himself to weigh down the balance of that House on either

side when he pleased; pointed out the evil consequence of printing such arguments, without allusion to the answers made thereto; dwelt upon the outrage to the freedom of debate as unpardonable, seeing that he had therein discovered the secrets of the House, had discredited the acts of the House, and had named members of the House (among them Mr. O. C., by which the member for Cambridge was plainly intended) to their disgrace; and he concluded by declaring that if he himself, member for Sudbury, should ever be so unfortunate as to offend that assembly in so high a nature, he would rather hide himself for ever in a cell than enter again within those walls! "As soon," he continues, "as I had spoken, having delivered myself with some vehemence, the Speaker said presently to some about his chair, 'You may see, now, what Sir Edward Dering's friends have procured him, by endeavouring to have a small censure passed upon him.' The tide had turned against Sir Edward. The determination became strong, not only to expel the writer, but to put a mark of approbrium on the book; and though D'Ewes sensibly resisted Sir Walter Earle's motion for "calling it in," on the ground that such a proceeding would raise the price of it from fourteen pence to fourteen shillings, and hasten a new impression, he did not oppose Mr. Oliver Cromwell's suggestion for remitting it to the hands of the common hangman. It was, by a majority of 85 to 61, ordered to be burnt in Palace Yard, Cheapside, and Smithfield, on the Friday following. Dering was expelled; and a warrant issued for a writ for Kent to choose a new knight.

Between that day and the next, however, a doubt seems to have occurred to the honourable member for Cambridge whether to burn a book were quite the best way of answering any dangerous matter contained in it: and D'Ewes relates accordingly what took place near the close of the sitting on the following day. "Mr. Oliver Cromwell," he says, "moved that Sir E. Dering's book, lately set out by him, had many dangerous and scandalous passages in it, by which many must be deceived and led into an ill opinion concerning the proceedings of this House; and therefore desired that some able member of the House might be appointed to make a short confutation of the same. And then he nominated Me. Which made me presently stand up and answer, that I conceived that the gentleman who last spoke did not dream that it was now near 7 of the clock at night, or else that he would not at this time have made such a motion as he did: for, if I could but gain some spare time from the public service of the House, I have other things to print, of more public use and benefit than the confutation of Sir E. Dering's speech could be; and therefore I desired that the gentleman himself who made the motion, might be desired to undertake the task. The Speaker then desired that I would print that, that would be for the public good." And with this polite intimation from Mr. Speaker, unseconded by any eagerness on Mr. Cromwell's part to assume himself the literary labour he would have imposed on D'Ewes, the subject dropped.

Mr. Cromwell was evidently averse to any "connection with the press."

In those times the House of Commons met at eight in the morning. And if there was a laxity in the attendance at that hour, it did not proceed from any consideration connected with the difficulties of early rising, but from a shirking of responsibility on the part of honourable gentlemen, who, with the kingdom rapidly dividing itself into two hostile camps, neglected to a shameful extent their "Parliamentary duties." To secure an early and a full attendance, a fine of a shilling was levied on all members coming in after eight o'clock. In other respects, the following passage explains itself:

As early as the previous May (1641), when the duties and responsibilities of membership had become such as to daunt and deter all but the most resolute; amid the plots for Strafford's escape, and the tumultuous assemblages of the people demanding justice upon him; when the King still paused on the verge of desperate counsels; while each hour of every day came laden with its danger and its terror; only two days before Charles had gone to the Lords to warn them against passing the attainder, for that he never in his conscience could consent to it; on the very day when Pym arose in the Commons to explode the conspiracy of Henry Percy and Goring for bringing up the army and seizing on the Tower,—D'Ewes makes the subjoined most striking entry in his Journal. It adds another to many memorable instances of the close intermixture of seriousness and laughter in this tragico-comedy of the world, and is one more proof that men are never so prone to sudden bursts of mirth as when heavy and overborne in spirit by a long strain of anxiety, by nervous excitement or apprehension, by the over-wrought intensity or either hope or fear.

"Prayers being done, after the Speaker had sitten a good while, and all been silent, the Clerk's assistant began to read a bill touching wire-drawers, which being presently stopped, did amidst our sad apprehensions move laughter from divers that such a frivolous bill should be pitched upon, when all matters were in such apparent danger. After some half-hour's silence more, or a quarter's, some called to have the order read, which was made on Saturday, by which every member that came after eight of the clock was to pay one shilling. And then, as men came in, divers cried, 'Pay! Pay!' When the Serjeant demanded the said shilling, which bred a great confusion."

Owing to this confusion, honourable gentlemen being unwilling to pay the penalty of their offence, the fining system was temporarily abandoned. It was resumed, however, ten months later; D'Ewes protesting that "the best way would be to rise at 12" (a.m. not p.m. as now), "and not at 2 or 3, to ensure members coming at 8." "Divers others spake against it; but the greater number being for it, it passed," Mr. Forster says:

Very little, however, as it would seem, to the immediate edification of Mr. Speaker, seeing that next morning, Wednesday, he did not himself make his appearance till a quarter to nine. "The House by this time," D'Ewes remarks, "was very full at prayers, by reason of the order made yesterday. Sir H. Mildmay, after prayers, stood up and said he was glad to see this good effect of yesterday's order; and said to the Speaker that he did hope that hereafter he would come in time; which made the Speaker throw down twelvepence upon the table. Divers spake after him, and others as they came in did each pay his shilling to the Serjeant. I spake to the Orders of the House: That the order made yesterday was to fine 'after prayers, and therefore you (I spake to the Speaker) cannot be subject to pay; and for coming a little after eight, that was no great difference. Although I spake truly, the Speaker having cast down his shilling, would not take it up again."

A strange scene, contemplated from the point of view of 1860.

Sometimes a call of the House was tried, but with little effect. What would the present vigilant door-keepers of the House of Commons say to such an intrusion as is chronicled in the following passage?

These various scenes, and the attempts to check in honourable members a growing tendency to slacken and be remiss in their attendances, prefigure what

was now rapidly approaching. The King's party had lost their last venture, and silent desertions were reported daily. A call of the House had been attempted with ill success soon after Strafford's execution, and now another attempt was made. "Mr. D. Hollis," says D'Ewes, "moved that the House might be called, and such as were absent fined, for the relief of Ireland." But Sir Simonds stoutly opposed the motion, reminding Mr. Speaker that none of the members who were absent at the first calling had paid their 5*l.* fine. In the end, the motion was overruled, and D'Ewes adds: "A number went to the conference with the Lords, and we had not forty left, so the Speaker left the chair, and we discoursed severally one with another for a pretty while." Discourse which has all passed away with the honourable members themselves, but of which we might perhaps with slight effort, if it were worth the while, recall so much as the subjoined little incident of that day is likely to have called forth, as they so talked severally one with another. It had occurred while the House yet sat, and business was proceeding. "One Mr. Shepherd, a stranger, came into the House and stood behind the Serjeant. So divers espied him out, and called him to the Bar. There he would not tell his name, but said he was a Bedfordshire man. As divers knew him, he was dismissed."

An intruder of 1860 would not get in, or get off, so easily.

Wycliffe and the Huguenots: or, Sketches of the Rise of the Reformation in England, and of the Early History of Protestantism in France. By the Rev. WILLIAM HANNA, LL.D. Edinburgh: Constable and Co. 1860. 12mo. pp. 292.

AN OLD TOPIC is here presented to us, but certainly not an obsolete or uninteresting one. Often as the life of Wycliffe and the history of the Huguenots have been treated, much yet remains to be said about them before they are seen in their positive claims on our notice, and their real relations to the Church and the world. Most biographers and historians who undertake to discuss these matters have put on ecclesiastical spectacles, and some have seen them coloured and others askew. What is yet wanted is a "plain unvarnished tale," with "nothing extenuate or ought set down in malice." When the lives of great saints and confessors and Church reformers are thus written, it will be a glorious day for the establishment and the spread of the truth.

It would, perhaps, be unreasonable to expect that Dr. Hanna has looked at his themes through a purely pellucid medium. A divine of the Free Church of Scotland cannot well be free from prejudices, or abjure altogether the *idola tribus*. The fact is, that when a man belongs conscientiously to a party in the Church, he *must* more or less tinge all he writes and does with the spirit of partisanship. But this charge of human infirmity can be laid but slightly to the door of Dr. Hanna. He writes freely, and does not conceal the faults of his heroes, nor do we discover that either Wycliffe or the Huguenots are made to bear any peculiar testimony to Presbyterianism or the doctrines of Calvinism. He does not pretend to any originality, except in the popular form in which his matter is cast, for he has drawn upon very accessible sources of information. For the life of Wycliffe the biographies of Lewis, Vaughan, Le Bas, and Bohringer, have been consulted. Nor is Wycliffe contemplated from the point of view in which his speculations place him, for Dr. Hanna says: "As might have been expected, it is to the Germans that we owe the best estimate of Wycliffe's place in the world of philosophic thought—a topic incidentally alluded to, but not dwelt upon, in the following pages." Much collateral information as to the times of the English reformer is, of course, to be expected, and this is drawn from Sharon Turner, Sir James Mackintosh, Sir James Stephen, Lingard, Milman, Hallam, Fox, Neander, and Gieseler. On the subject of French Protestantism, our author has been specially indebted to Soldau, Ranke, Mignet, and Michelet. But, in addition to these, the French Protestants themselves have lately done very much to reproduce and revivify their earlier as well as their later history. In 1859 as many as five works of importance on this subject issued from the press at Paris, all written by Protestants, besides many tracts and pamphlets. Some attention is paid in this volume to the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, and reference is made to a discussion of the subject in a tract entitled "*La Saint Barthélémy fut-elle préméditée de longue main?*" This discussion is appended to an essay by Schæffer, and is a review, which had appeared elsewhere, of a German work, published in 1855, entitled, "*The History of Protestantism in France to the Death of Charles IX.*," by G. G. Soldau, Professor in the University of Giessen; and of a translation into French of that portion of this work which bore upon the question of the premeditation of the Massacre, which appeared at Paris in the same year from the pen of Ch. Schmidt, Professor of Theology at Strasbourg. Dr. Hanna says: "I have to refer the reader either to Soldau's work, or to this translation of that portion of it, for the best, the fullest, and, as it seems to me, most satisfactory explanation of a much-disputed point. The whole evidence on either side is carefully weighed, and the conclusions are cautiously arrived at." Soldau's view is, in the main, that which Dr. Hanna has adopted. It is to the effect that the first aim of the mother of the King, Catharine, and of his brother, was the death of Admiral Coligni; and that, after wearying out the monarch with their importunities, the latter exclaimed: "Then, since you think it right the Admiral should be killed, let every Huguenot in France perish with him, that there be not one left of them to reproach me with the act. Let it be done," he said, "and the meeting hastily broke up. It was already past eleven o'clock when the royal sanction was got; it was settled that the massacre should begin at daybreak." The people engaged in the murderous work entered upon it with such zeal, that the King, and perhaps the other authorities, felt it necessary to stop them, but

it was then impossible. "Charles had raised a demon he could not lay. Next forenoon, a miracle was announced. The fanatic mob got more excited than ever. The bells all rang out again. The massacre began with more barbarity than ever, and went on more or less throughout the week." Thus, it appears, that those in power began the deed, and then found themselves utterly powerless to prevent its completion by a bigoted and infuriated populace, urged on by the rancour of the priests.

But, now, what does Dr. Hanna say about Wycliffe? He leaves all the fanciful things which have been imagined about his youthful precocity, and the influences exerted upon him by the scenery of his birthplace and other circumstances, and enters at once on the sure ground of documentary evidence. "Nothing is known about his boyhood. The position of his family, and his early destination for the Church, would secure for him the best education that his country and age afforded." Then comes his matriculation at Queen's College, Oxford, when sixteen years of age, in 1340. His life is considered in four portions, corresponding to the great struggles of the Reformer, and entitled: "Papal Claim to Civil Supremacy over England. The Mendicant Orders. Statutes of Mortmain, Provisors and Premunire; Charges against Wycliffe; his Objections to Ecclesiastical Endowments. First Translation of the Bible into the English Language; Wycliffe's Theology, Pastorate, Character, and Services as a Reformer." Under the head of "The Mendicant Orders," the writer gives a discriminatory and liberal view of those supporters of the Papacy which originated in the thirteenth century, as a reactive power against the luxury and uselessness of the old monks, and the almost obsolete influence of the secular clergy. A hundred years before Wycliffe's time the latter had lost the spiritual hold of the general mind of the community, and the monasteries of Europe presented, religiously, a very sharp and painful contrast to their primitive condition. The wealth, the luxury, the secular ambition and secular employments of abbots and monks, had well nigh wholly stripped them of their power over the popular conscience which the sanctity of their predecessors had won. But Dr. Hanna pays a suitable compliment to monkenry in its best state. He says that "we have outlived the prejudices which taught us to look upon the cloister life as one only of inglorious idleness, luxurious self-indulgence, and crafty pretence of piety. By help of the light now kindled for us, we can see better what really went on both within and without those monasteries of the olden time." The Mendicant orders then came, and purified the monasteries to some extent; but then they became corrupt in their turn, and excited against them violent opposition. This began at Paris, and, in the fourteenth century, was transferred to Oxford. Here the chief grounds of complaint against the Friars were that they had obtruded into the office of lecturers on theology those who had not received a complete university education, and that, taking advantage of the extreme youth of many of the scholars, they had seduced them into their ranks, and got them to take their vows at an age when they were incompetent to decide in so weighty a matter. These and many other causes induced Wycliffe to oppose the Friars with heart and soul, and some of his most powerful writings are against them. Especially did he inveigh against the ease with which they granted indulgences. "The Friars," he says, "have fallen into a radical heresy, for they pretend expressly, in the letters of fraternity, that the individuals to whom they grant them shall be made partakers of merits from themselves after death. How blind is their folly in making assertions on a subject on which they know so little!" In this volume the opinions of Wycliffe are quoted, and something is said of the part he took against the Friars; but the author of the "Vision of Piers Plowman" and Chaucer are also adduced at some length.

The fourth chapter, which refers, in part, to Wycliffe's labours in translating the Bible into English, will be read with much interest, and it supplies, in short compass, much important information. Dr. Hanna shows how the Latin Bible naturally, and without any design on the part of the teachers of the people, continued to be used after Latin was a dead language. "When Christianity was first diffused over our quarter of the globe, there was no other language generally intelligible into which the Scriptures could have been translated." Those who could read Anglo-Saxon seem to have been more favoured in regard to parts of the Bible in that tongue than most nations, and we are informed that "an inhabitant of England 300 years before Wycliffe's time, would have found more of Scripture in Anglo-Saxon than he found in that form of language prevalent in his days." To Wycliffe belongs the undivided honour of having been the first to translate the entire Bible into English prose, to put that translation into the hands of his countrymen, and to circulate it freely and widely among them. We are somewhat dubious as to this *free and wide* circulation, for whole copies of the Scriptures must have been comparatively rare before the invention of printing, and when a translation by Wycliffe would necessarily be a forbidden article. However, Dr. Hanna explains his meaning a little more afterwards. He says:

Once finished, the English Bible was eagerly sought after, and extensively circulated. In modern language we should say that, when published, it met with a large sale. We are to remember, however, that we are dealing with a time when there were comparatively few readers, few indeed who could read.

When printing was an unknown art and bookselling an unknown trade, many a monk put down in writing what neither he nor any one else ever thought of copying or offering for sale. It was the attempt to diffuse which then constituted publication. The simplest way to do this was for the author to deposit his manuscript in some convent or college library, easy of access, of general resort, where it might lie open to any one to read, and, if he so chose, order a copy to be transcribed. If the author had the means of doing so, he might employ copyists himself, multiply the number sent to places of public resort, or offer them for sale.

But we must now stop our notice of Dr. Hanna's book. He makes no pretensions to originality or depth; but his aim is to popularise some important portions of modern Church history. He has succeeded in this, and produced a very readable volume, which will be especially acceptable to young persons. The style is pleasing, and there is a glow of fancy here and there which confers additional interest on an interesting theme.

The Progressive Historian: an Introduction to the Systematic Study of History, from the earliest period to the present time, arranged chronologically, biographically, and descriptively. By R. SALMEN. With an accompanying chart. (Relfe, Brothers, pp. 166).—This little volume is an attempt—and we think, on the whole, a very successful one—to enable the learner to acquire a comprehensive knowledge of contemporaneous history. Even in our best English schools, where the study of history is made a matter of importance, it is rarely conducted on a philosophical plan. The history of Greece is got up with but little reference to that of Rome—at least, until the former became a Roman province. The history of England is too often read without any reference to that of France. In fact, history is studied as if each country were in a separate planet—a mode of proceeding which is excellently calculated to "make confusion worse confounded" in the mind of the learner. The writer of the little volume before us has skillfully recognised the value of method in the study of general history, and thus given an introduction which cannot fail to be of considerable service to all students.

RELIGION.

Die Bibel (The Bible). Von AUGUST THOLUCK. Leipzig: Brockhaus.

THERE IS A PREVALENT but exceedingly erroneous notion, that in Germany the Bible is treated with flagrant disrespect. In truth, however, there is more real reverence for the Bible among the Germans than among any other people. It were strange indeed if this were not so. The Germans alone have taken the trouble to ascertain, by the profoundest and most comprehensive studies, what the Bible means; and to them alone, therefore, it comes with all its fulness, richness, and variety. It is absurd to bring in here questions of orthodoxy or heterodoxy; such questions have nothing to do with the matter. The more a thing is a living organism, the more livingly should it be regarded; the danger and the sin must be of treating it mechanically, and as if it were a mechanism. The Bible is not the monopoly of individuals or of sects; it is the common inheritance of humanity; and it is indispensable, if humanity is joyously and fruitfully to possess its inheritance, that the Bible should not be shut up in a cold and narrow dogmatic prison. Tholuck—one of Germany's notable theologians, and thoroughly orthodox—has written an excellent treatise on the Bible, of a popular kind; and his principles, his statements, his conclusions, none but the most superstitious bigot would assail.

Every reader, every critic, and every worshipper, draws near to the Bible with certain preconceptions and predilections. These Neander, in the Introduction to his *Life of Christ*, has attempted to vindicate; but they are no farther to be vindicated than that they are inevitable. The education we have received, the ideas we have adopted, the circumstances into which we are thrown, colour and mould all our relations to the Bible. Great is the advantage in the food we thus receive for our instincts and intuitions; great is the disadvantage as respects impartiality of judgment. No one, then, should presume that he is capable of pronouncing an impartial judgment on the Bible. The Jews are the strictest Theists, and find the books of the Old Testament a stupendous and invincible revelation of God's absolute unity. The Christian Trinitarians, on the other hand, discern everywhere in the Old Testament traces of the Trinity. Are we to reproach either class as dishonest or perverse? Surely not; that is seen which there is the eye to see, which there is the habit of seeing.

Again, how often do we hear from this or that man that this or that doctrine is the leading doctrine of Christianity. Each arrays a thousand potent proofs from the Bible for his favourite doctrine, which is diametrically opposed to the favourite doctrine of his neighbour. Now these contradictions are no argument against the Bible; they are simply an argument against the mechanical tendency to force every word in the Bible into literal, prosaic correspondence with every other word. One of the Fathers said that the Bible is a stream in which the elephant can swim and the lamb can wade; but according to the scheme of artificial uniformity it must be everywhere just deep enough to cover the feet of us all, whether we happen to be lambs or elephants. The first Reformers, and especially Luther, carried their own living, loving heart to the Bible as to a book of life. Piercing and precise as was the intellect of Calvin, and disposed as he was to be despotically dogmatic, yet he never seems to have thought it worth while to inquire whether the Scriptures were verbally inspired or not; and Luther, with that breadth and freedom which characterised him, commented boldly on the Bible, as if, not the word, not the vehicle or the

garb, but the spirit, were what was mainly to be regarded. He says that if Moses and the prophets have not always built with gold and silver and precious stones, if they have sometimes built with wood and straw and stubble, the foundation yet remaineth, and that whatsoever is not of God the fire will consume at the last day. When speaking of the accounts given by the Evangelists of Christ's prophecies he praises, at the expense of Matthew and Mark, the accuracy and the arrangement of Luke. In comparing apparently contradictory statements, he supports Moses against St. Stephen. When translating the Bible also, he placed several books in an appendix, as of doubtful authenticity. That fanatical servility to the letter of the Bible which has been so fatal to religion arose in the seventeenth century, long after the great Reformers had passed from the scene of their noble labours. The first protest against it was Spinoza's "Theologico-Political Treatise," which contains even now the best scheme of Scripture interpretation which can anywhere be found.

Protestantism lost ground in the seventeenth century before two formidable foes—before infidelity, and before Popery as strengthened by Jesuitism and by the Council of Trent. If during the seventeenth century Protestantism had marched on that grand and genial path which Luther had marked for it, there would have been no English Deism at the beginning of the eighteenth century. It was a merit of the Quakers at the outset, and it is a merit not yet sufficiently recognised, to let the soul, as illuminated by the Holy Spirit, interpret the Written Word. The latter had a meaning from the light of the Holy Spirit shining through it, and through the soul. Extending over fifteen hundred years, brought forth in circumstances the most manifold, the first thing we should naturally look for in the Bible would be an infinite diversity; we should view this as a charm—not a blot—a Divine beauty harmonising with the Divine variety of the universe, where the intense unity is proved and created by the gorgeous multiplicity. When told, however, that uniformity, and that of the most beggarly sort, is to be the law, we turn away to discern in our heart, if they are nowhere else discoverable, the traces of Godhead.

Some eminent English theologians are now striving to introduce that more expansive, religious, sympathetic interpretation of Scripture which is so necessary to the regeneration of the Churches. Let the theological obscurantists reflect on a single fact of striking significance. There are sixty thousand various readings in the New Testament alone. How little in the face of this can the value of the New Testament be bound to the exact and literal utterance! Superlatively silly the system of literal interpretation becomes when applied to what may in itself have nothing repulsive or absurd. Matthew informs us that Christ performed one of his miracles when departing from Jericho. Luke states that he performed the same miracle when drawing near to Jericho. The main investigation must surely be regarding the miracle itself, and not about this trifling discrepancy, which nobody but the paltriest pedant would think of noticing. Again, when Matthew attributes to Jeremiah what he quotes from Zechariah, is Matthew's credibility in the slightest degree affected? In the first epistle to the Corinthians there is mention of a previous epistle, which is lost. Was or was not that epistle written through the same inspiration, and by the same authority, as Paul's other epistles? If it was, then, according to the obscurantists, something is wanting to the completeness of the New Testament Revelation. But if Paul preached a scheme the grand outlines of which are imperishable, even if not a single epistle had survived, it is the scheme we have to contemplate, and not the epistles whose fate we have to be anxious about. In the Gospel of John it is stated that many other signs did Jesus which the Evangelist has not recorded, but that certain signs were written that men might believe that Jesus is the Christ, the Son of God, and that believing, they might have life through his name. Here not merely is it averred that many of the sayings and doings of Jesus are unchronicled; it is also implied that a simple selection was enough for the purpose which the Evangelist sought to accomplish—enough for illustration, persuasion, edification. Does this take away from the sublimity of Jesus as a teacher? Does it not add thereto? Does not John in effect declare that the minutest ray from the light of lights sufficeth to convince and to conquer? How monstrous it is to confound that wide, warm breast which would clasp to it each book of the Bible according to its opulent individuality, with neological audacity and negative criticism! First the Rationalists, then Strauss, Bruno Bauer, Christian Baur, and the rest, forced theology in Germany to the profoundest researches, sent it in the most various directions, and made a catholic appreciation of the Bible possible. We are probably on the eve of the same vast development in England; and it is strange that it is from the most famous strongholds of a fossilised faith that innovation and transformation are menacing to burst. But, in truth, the marvel is not so mighty as it seems. Theology and scholarship are very closely dependent. If theology advances, it impels scholarship, and scholarship cannot extend its domain without inciting theology to share alike the peril and the victory. The scholarship of England, if not equal to that of Germany, is yet keeping abreast of the nation's requirements. It has been glad to avail itself of any assistance that Germany may offer. But German scholarship, being universal, compels the scholarship of England to be universal too. Now a main employment of German scholarship has been to submit credibilities of every kind to the most crucifying inquiry. And what Niebuhr has done in one field, German scholarship

has done in ten thousand fields. At first it was thought that these inquisitorial processes would kill all the poetry of the past. But it was found at last that nothing was slain but sentimentalities, and that the past was much more beautiful than before. Will anything be vanquished but sentimentalities and bigotries when the scholarship of England, following the scholarship of Germany, transfigures our entire theology? Will not the Bible assume a new empire, and be clothed with a new lustre?

There is another element which it would be wrong to pass by. Though supreme is our contempt for the Millenarian dreams of the quacks, we yet believe in a speedy outpouring of the religious life. By this alone can the world be saved from calico creeds, calico cantos, and the impostures of successful Catilines. Now the flood of scholarship will sweep the Bible fertilisingly through the valley; but the flood of the religious life will bear it to the mountain tops, and it will come back from a Sinai of its own with its face shining as the face of Moses shone. Foolish ones, fear not; fanatical ones, resist not! God has resolved to tear the Bible from the clutch of its superstitious adorers, but he has resolved, likewise, that it shall not perish. It is a tabernacle of Jehovah, and Jehovah hath many tabernacles—but it is not Jehovah.

ATTICUS.

Israel in the Past, the Present, and the Future; or, Lectures on the Restoration of the Jews. By THOMAS HULTON, F.G.S., Captain Bengal Army, Author of "The Chronology of Creation," &c. Second Edition. (Allen and Co. 1860. pp. 277.)—We welcome with some pleasure the appearance of the second edition of Captain Hulton's "Israel in the Past, the Present, and the Future." Such of our readers as are unacquainted with this volume may be told that the writer endeavours to refute the popular theory which supposes that there will be an earthly restoration of the scattered tribes of Israel. The promise refers, as the author maintains, to the Christian Israel, or believing man, be he Gentile or Jew, and not to the scattered descendants of Abraham.

The Word of the Spirit to the Church. (Boston: Walker, Wise, and Co. pp. 86.)—We at first imagined, from the title of this little volume, that its author was probably an advocate of spiritualism. We were agreeably surprised, however, to find that this was not the case, and that he eloquently and ably argues against the lukewarm spirit of religion which is to be found too often nowadays in the Church. Taking a more secular view of it, we may add that Mr. Bartol's style of writing is singularly pure and concise, and almost wholly free from those Americanisms which so generally may be found in volumes which have crossed the Atlantic.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World. By ROBERT DALE OWEN, formerly Member of Congress, and American Minister to Naples. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott and Co.

A SENSE OF AWE PERVADES THE MIND as we enter upon the contemplation of any subject connected with the Invisible World: we feel as though we were upon holy ground; we take off, as it were, our shoes from our feet, and advance with the deepest reverence. So scanty is the information on this dread subject which, even under the Christian revelation, has been vouchsafed to us, that we scarce can gather facts enough for the foundation of a theoretical edifice; and herein perhaps is the greatest proof of the Almighty's benevolent wisdom, that just so much of the future should be revealed as is necessary properly to direct our inborn aspirations after immortality, yet not enough to justify us in spending the years of our life, which, in obedience to his primeval command, should be devoted to work and labour, in unprofitable speculations,—among which many are inclined to reckon Pneumatology or Spiritualism. Still, when a man of education and of standing, a man of the world and a diplomatist, is so much impressed with the importance of this subject that he deems it worthy not only of his serious consideration but of his pen, and in a work of more than 500 pages calls the thinking world to listen to the marvels which he has seen and heard—when he asserts that "the phenomena sometimes called spiritual . . . have . . . won more or less of the belief not of thousands only—of millions already"—and when he confidently expects that an investigation of the results will lead to the final overthrow of Materialism, he is entitled to some attention. His book is reported—and it can be easily believed—to have created no little stir in America; and, should it be published in this country, will undoubtedly startle, if it fail to convince the reader, so wonderful and so well-authenticated are many of the stories narrated. Mr. Owen, in his preface, informs us that he is indebted for having his serious attention first called to phenomena of magneto-psychological character to the Viscount de St. Amaro, Brazilian Minister at Naples, in whose rooms he, on the 6th of March 1856, together with the Viscount and his wife, and a member of the Royal Family of Naples, witnessed "certain physical movements apparently without material agency;" and "three weeks later, during an evening at the Russian Minister's," "an incident occurred which, after the strictest scrutiny," he could not "explain without referring it to some intelligent agency foreign to the spectators present; not one of whom, it may be added, knew or had practised anything connected with what is called Spiritualism or mediumships;" and "from that day" he "determined to test the matter thoroughly." It may be remarked, in passing, that Naples, if it be not grossly calumniated in the matter of weeping pictures, &c., abounds in "intelligent agency foreign to the spectators," which agency has been suspected, if not convicted, of

having the crown of its head shaved and of wearing a cowl; and "cucullus" certainly "non facit" spiritum. However, Mr. Owen prosecuted his task, and ultimately produced the present work in six books.

Book the First is divided into four chapters, of which the first contains a statement of the subject, setting forth that the inquiry into ultramundane interference is practical in its bearings, without which desideratum no question in so utilitarian an age as ours is likely to be entertained. The second chapter treats of the Impossible, and somewhat diffusely argues what few will deny, that, as Arago expresses it, "celui qui en dehors des mathématiques pures prononce le mot impossible, manque de prudence." The third is on the Miraculous; wherein, after showing how difficult it is to define the miraculous, by quotations from Hume, Butler, Tillotson, &c., and exemplifying the errors into which men may fall from too hasty induction by the illustration drawn from Mr. Babbage's calculating machine already used by the author of "The Vestiges," he expresses his "conviction, based upon experimental proof, that, if the Deity is now permitting communication between mortal creatures in this stage of existence and disembodied spirits in another, he is employing natural causes and general laws to effect his object, not resorting to the occasional and the miraculous." The fourth is an elaborate essay upon the Improbable; the writer adducing the well-known story of Jack's mother and the flying fish, and others equally familiar to the reader, in proof that we are not justified in rejecting phenomena because they are improbable, and urging us earnestly to carefully weigh contending probabilities, for that, "where the nature of the case admits but more or less probable deductions, it suffices to show a fair balance of evidence in favour of the conclusions we infer;" and there are some severe strictures upon Mr. Faraday for refusing to believe in table-turning because he would thereby acknowledge either that it is possible to create force, or that supernatural agency is employed in a frivolous occupation without any apparent object.

We are now able to see clearly by what rules we are to be guided in our further reading of Mr. Owen's work. We are to understand that the practical aim of all those who advocate belief in the truth of mesmerism, clairvoyance, second sight, hauntings, apparitions, spirit-rappings, and table-turnings, is to establish beyond a doubt the power of communication between disembodied spirits and we who live upon earth; we are to assume nothing beyond the range of pure mathematics to be impossible; and we are to be guided by our senses if eye-witnesses, or else by preponderance of probability for or against a certain alleged fact according to the testimony of others, in our estimate of the improbable. Thus prepared, we proceed to Book II. This book is divided into two chapters, of which the first is taken up in the discussion of "sleep in general" and the theory of dreams; and the second with remarks upon, and narratives of, dreams. The remarks lead us to believe that Mr. Owen is of opinion that dreams are for the most part untrustworthy, though sometimes to be depended upon; and we must say that the evidence which he adduces entirely bears him out. With respect to the Bible dreams which Mr. Owen quotes, they were express communications to certain persons from God Himself for the furtherance of His grand designs; and we really think it is not presumptuous to lay down as an axiom that Providence would not be personally concerned in "how a Paris editor obtained his wife," or in preventing Mr. Rutherford, though "a gentleman of landed property," from paying "accumulated arrears of tithes," or in informing M. O—— that he would receive a visit (as he didn't) from Madam Macario.

Book Third contains three chapters, of which the first gives an account of the general character of the phenomena called Hauntings. These, Mr. Owen acknowledges, if the work of disembodied spirits at all, are the work "of spirits of a comparatively inferior order;" and we perfectly agree with him, for the second chapter is taken up in narratives which distinctly prove the charge, but upon which we cannot now dwell. One of the most extraordinary, however, of these, was the case of the "*Cideville Parsonage* disturbances," which took place in the winter of 1850-51. The "spirit" in this case introduced itself to notice by knocking and hammering, on the 26th November 1850; and it was not until the 1st December that the curate thought of addressing it. He requested it to strike louder, which it did, and at last carried its compliance so far, that "one could hardly stay in the room" for sheer noise, whilst the table kept moving from its place. The "spirit" was of a slightly musical turn, for, at the request of two children who lived in the parsonage, it went so far as to beat time to "Maitre Corbeau," and afterwards, when requested by a lady, with true French politeness, rapped the time not only to "Maitre Corbeau," but also to "Au Claire de la Lune," and "J'ai du bon Tabac"—a highly edifying pursuit for a disembodied spirit, who ought, according to Mr. Owen's theory, to be fitting himself in Hades by a "further novitiate" for the state of either a "seraph or a demon." However, after a shepherd named Thorel failed in an action for defamation of character brought against the curate for asserting that Thorel was implicated in the matter, the parsonage would seem to have been free from knockings; at least, we can find no instance recorded between the 4th of February 1851 (the day on which judgment in the action for defamation was pronounced) and the 11th of February 1851 (the day on which the children were removed from the parsonage); and it is allowed that the noises ceased upon that day,

and did not follow the children to their new home. Other cases of a like nature are given; but in each there is some circumstance at least as suspicious as the occurrence of this very opportune action-at-law. The third chapter is the "summing up" of the evidence upon all these cases; and Mr. Owen asks: "If such an array of testimony . . . be not entitled to credit, then what dependence can we place on the entire records of history?" Many reasons might be adduced for giving more credence to general events than individual or partial adventure or experience; but it may be enough to say that men do not refuse to believe that strange noises have been heard—they only discredit the alleged origin of them; so they believe the facts recorded in history, whilst they often differ *toto celo* from the historian in his explanation of the causes which led to them.

Book IV. contains three chapters, of which the first has some remarks "touching hallucination." They are very interesting, and show no little acquaintance with the works of writers upon physiology; but they bear upon the subject under consideration only so far as they go to support Mr. Owen's dictum that "the hypothesis of hallucination is . . . untenable in cases where two or more independent observers perceive the same or a similar appearance;" in fact, Mr. Owen denies that hallucination can be communicated, and with that view he enters upon the second chapter, entitled "Apparitions of the Living." Of course apparitions of this kind, even if proved beyond a doubt, would go a very little or any way towards establishing the fact of intercourse between the dead and the living; still the chapter is well worth perusal, on account of the very extraordinary statements there made, and the unquestionable authority upon which they rest.

The third and for our purpose most important chapter is entitled "Apparitions of the Dead." "If, as St. Paul teaches and Swedenborgians believe," it commences, "there go to make up the personality of man a natural body and a spiritual body" . . . and 1 Cor. xv. 44 is quoted in support of this assertion. Now we think that a single glance will show that St. Paul teaches nothing of the kind; he is talking of the body with which men will rise from the dead, the same body with which they lived, but purified, spiritualised, immortalised. However, our province is not so much to argue this point as to draw attention to certain facts, and invite readers to examine and judge for themselves. The more recent the event related, the more inclination there will naturally be to give it due consideration; and we therefore select, from numerous well-authenticated stories of apparitions of the dead, the case now known familiarly as "the War Office Ghost," which Mr. Owen "obtained directly from the parties themselves" who figure in the story.

In September 1857, Captain G—— W——, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, was in India, leaving his wife in England, at Cambridge. On the night between the 14th and 15th November 1857, toward morning, she dreamed that she saw her husband looking anxious and ill, upon which she immediately awoke, much agitated. It was bright moonlight; and, looking up, she perceived the same figure standing by her bedside. He appeared in uniform, the hands pressed across the breast, the hair dishevelled, the face very pale. His large dark eyes were fixed full upon her; their expression was that of great excitement, and there was a peculiar contraction of the mouth, habitual to him when agitated. She remembers to have noticed between his hands the white of the shirt-bosom, unstained, however, with blood. The figure appeared to bend forward, as if in pain, and to make an effort to speak; but there was no sound. It remained visible, the wife thinks, as long as a minute, and then disappeared. She convinced herself that she was awake, and that it was no dream; and so sure was she that her husband was either killed or severely wounded, that she refused thenceforth all invitations. In December 1857, a telegram announced that her husband was killed in action before Lucknow, where he had been serving in the Military Train on the 15th Nov., and a certificate from the War Office confirmed this date. The widow, however, persisted in her belief that he had been killed on the 14th, such an impression had the apparition made upon her. She imparted her conviction to a Mr. Wilkinson, her late husband's solicitor. Mr. Wilkinson, whilst on a visit to a lady and gentleman (whose names Mr. Owen, though personally acquainted with them, is not at liberty to give, and whom, therefore, he calls Mr. and Mrs. N——), mentioned the circumstances of the apparition. Now Mrs. N—— "has all her life had perception of apparitions, while her husband is what is usually called an impenetrable medium;" Mrs. N—— then turning to her husband said: "That must be the very person I saw the evening we were talking of India. . . . Mr. Wilkinson has described his exact position and appearance; the uniform of a British officer, his hands pressed across his breast, his form bent forward as if in pain." Mrs. N——, it appeared, had, through her husband's mediumship, obtained a communication from the apparition to the effect that he had been killed in India that afternoon; and "That thing I used to go about in," the apparition had said, "is not buried yet." All this had happened about nine o'clock on a certain evening, which (by means of a receipted bill for some German vinegar, which Mrs. N—— recollected having paid for on the same day) was proved to have been the 14th Nov. Still Captain W——'s death was mentioned in two dispatches of Sir Colin Campbell as having occurred on the 15th, and so matters rested until March 1858, when the family of Captain W—— received from Captain G—— C——, then of the Military Train, a letter dated near Lucknow, 19th Dec. 1857; this letter

informed them that Captain W—— had been killed, not on the 15th Nov. as reported in Sir Colin Campbell's dispatches, but on the 14th, in the afternoon; Captain C—— was riding by his side when he fell. "On a wooden cross erected by his friend Lieut. R——, of the 9th Lancers, at the head of his grave, are cut the initials G. W., and the date of his death, 14th Nov. 1859" (*qq.* 1857). He was struck in the breast by a fragment of a shell. The War Office finally made the correction as to the date of his death, but not until more than a year after the event occurred. And Mr. Owen has the originals of both certificates in his possession.

Such is this marvellous narrative, on which we shall make but few comments. The first which suggests itself is, that there is nothing very extraordinary in the fact that a lady in the habit of seeing apparitions should see one on the 14th of November 1857, or that it should assume the form of a wounded British officer, seeing that she had been talking of India, and that India was then in a state of mutiny. Another is, that it is incomprehensible why Capt. W—— should have appeared to Mrs. N—— before he appeared to his wife. Another is, that Mr. Wilkinson told his story first. Another is—we speak with all reverence—that there is no tittle of evidence that the apparition came from Hades; indeed, it would appear to have come straight from Lucknow, if the position in which it appeared and the communication it made may testify of anything. Another is, that it would have been satisfactory to know how the communication was obtained from the apparition. Another is, that faith is weakened by the withholding of names, for the simple reason that it looks as though the withholders were somewhat doubtful of their own experiences. Another is, that we think more weight was attached by the War Office to the testimony of Capt. G—— C—— and Lieut. R——'s wooden cross than to the double apparition. And, lastly, we do not think it inconsistent with the beneficence of God to suppose that a wife, whose thoughts are ever with her absent husband, should become conscious of death or danger threatening him by an unsubstantial image impressed upon her troubled though waking senses.

Book V. contains two chapters. The first treats of "Spiritual Agency Retributive," such as the case of two men named Pendril and Chitty, who violated and murdered a beautiful quadroon girl, and who afterwards, when imprisoned for some other crime at a distance of eighty miles from each other, became both of them restless and talkative in their sleep, and so let out secrets which were fatal to them. The second chapter is taken up with the more pleasant subject of "Guardianship." Hesiod, it is well known, held the theory of guardian angels, though he does not support Mr. Owen's view, that they are disembodied spirits. He says:

Τὸς γὰρ μέγιστος εἶσιν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείη
Ἀθάνατοι Ζηνὸς φίλοι, μερόπων ἀνθρώπων.

Mr. Owen's anecdotes, however, go to prove that the spirits of the dead watch over the living.

The Sixth Book is divided into two chapters, of which the first is full of arguments to prove that after death it is reasonable to suppose that departed spirits go through a course of preparation in Hades until they become good enough for heaven or wicked enough for hell; the second, some observations upon ultramundane interference in general and the pneumatology of the Bible.

And now, in taking leave of this earnestly-written book, we would fain make a few remarks, not in levity, though some of the stories narrated might possibly justify it, but in sobriety. Mr. Owen himself admits that a theory, "to merit grave notice or challenge rational belief, must not involve results in themselves absurd." Now, we would ask seriously, what result can be expected from a universal belief in table-lifting? What result can be more absurd than that a spirit should be sent from a place where it is supposed to be progressing towards perfection with an indifferent knowledge of writing, spelling, and grammar? That another should alarm a poor woman day after day for the sake of getting a debt of 3s. 10d. paid to a certain grocer? That another should disturb a whole neighbourhood apparently for the purpose of discovering a murderer, and utterly fail to do so? It is quite true, as Mr. Owen says, that we have pressed into our service steam to move our machinery and the lightning to bear our messages, and that we live amongst things which in bygone days would have been called miracles and impossibilities, and that we ought therefore to be careful how we reject anything hastily. But we do not reject hastily. The supernatural, as he says, has always found some supporters; but inquirers into these phenomena have not unseldom detected trickery in the place of tangible facts. These "spiritual" phenomena differ from mundane phenomena materially, in that, whilst every class of mundane phenomena is regulated by fixed laws, and every scientific inquiry into them is pregnant with useful results, "spiritual" phenomena of the same kind are not regulated by the same law. Now your spirit raps; now he speaks; at one time he appears in a grey mist, at another in a blue; here he is visible and tangible, there he is invisible and intangible; his method of announcing his presence under similar circumstances is different; and yet he is the same kind of being, and comes from the same place. At one time he cannot or does not make his entry and his exit without opening and shutting doors; at another he comes up from the floor like a cloud of smoke.

We do not find these vagaries in comets, and aerolites, and other phenomena to which Mr. Owen compares them. They behave the same way under the same circumstances. Lastly, we find that Mr.

Owen quotes the parable of Dives and Lazarus to prove that the spirits of the dead take interest in their brethren on earth. Now, he must admit the whole parable as evidence, or none; and if he draws from it the conclusion that the disembodied spirit is cognisant of, and interested in, things of earth, he will be forced to acknowledge that spirits may not return to earth even to warn their brethren, much less to play them frivolous tricks. "Between us and you," said Abraham to the despairing Dives, "there is a great gulf fixed; so that they which would pass from hence to you cannot; neither can they pass to us that would come from thence." If, then, Moses and the Prophets were enough for Dives and his brethren, shall not we be content with the Gospel?

We cannot conclude without annexing some very clever lines of "Saxe" (whoever he may be), frankly quoted by Mr. Owen:

If in your new estate you cannot rest,
But must return, oh! grant us this request:
Come with a noble and celestial air,
And prove your title to the names you bear;
Give some clear token of your heavenly birth;
Write as good English as you wrote on earth;
And, what were once superfluous to advise,
Don't tell, I beg you, such egregious lies.

Nor should we feel that we had done our duty did we omit to inform our readers that in the Appendix they will find a "Circular of a Society instituted by Members of the University of Cambridge, England, for the purpose of investigating phenomena popularly called supernatural"—"communications" for which "may be addressed" to no less distinguished a person in divinity, classical learning, and, we believe, sterling sense, than the Rev. B. F. Westcott, of Harrow School, and late Fellow of Trinity.

The Gallery: a Sketch of the History of Parliamentary Reporting and Reporters. By CHARLES J. GRATTON. London: Pitman.

SIR SIMON D'EWES was the first Parliamentary reporter, and his accounts of the debates of the Parliaments of Queen Elizabeth, transcribed from his shorthand notes, are preserved in the British Museum, and give us a very curious insight into the forms of the Honourable House under Great Eliza's sway, and the particularly rough and ready manner in which the Queen and Government were apt to deal with disputed questions of supply and with the scruples of "independent members." In the commencement the House obstinately set its face against the practice of reporting its proceedings. Stenography, phonography, and brachyology were deemed the grossest breaches of privilege. In 1641 the Commons passed solemn resolutions enjoining the members "to deliver out no notes of anything that is brought into the House or propounded or agitated in the House;" and in 1642 a book by Sir Edward Dering, M.P., called "A Collection of Speeches," was stigmatised as dishonourable and scandalous. It was burnt by the common hangman. Sir Edward was disabled from sitting; a new writ issued; and by 85 votes to 61 the unhappy scribe was committed to the Tower. John Locke's publication of the mere abstract of a bill in 1675, though written at the instigation of the Earl of Shaftesbury, so vexed the Privy Council, that it likewise suffered incineration at the hangman's hands. The great Anthony Ashley Cooper, however, published in 1676 a "Letter from a Parliament Man to his Friend in the Country concerning the proceedings in the House of Commons." Andrew Marvell the poet, Anchtell Gray, member for Derby, and others, ventured to describe the daily proceedings of Parliament in letters to their constituents, when Government would not permit the publication of newspaper reports. Old Dyer the "newswriter" was in continual hot-water with the Speaker and Sergeant-at-Arms during William the Third and Queen Anne's reigns, owing to his persistence in reporting the debates. He was reprimanded, forced to grovel on his knees at the bar of the House, prosecuted by the Attorney-General over and over again; and was once actually cudgelled in a coffee-house by the murderous duellist Lord Mohun, for presuming to take notice of the deliberations of the Peers. In 1711 the typographer who printed the speech which Swift wrote for Lord Nottingham was cast into jail by order of Parliament; and in 1713 Sir Robert Walpole, fearing the Sergeant and the Tower, had a private printing press set up in his own house, and copies struck off of "A Short History of the last Parliament." Sir Robert was at pains many years afterwards to admit his breach of privilege, but pleaded in extenuation that the House of Commons whose debates he had reported was "the worst this nation ever saw, and had a desire to introduce the Pretender"—an apology somewhat analogous to that offered by the frail wet-nurse, who confessed to having added to the infant population of the realm, but urged that her baby was a very little one.

From these small and discouraging beginnings arose that "Gallery" which is now so important an adjunct to our Legislature, and whose social and political history Mr. Charles Gratton has sketched in a very faithful, graphic, and pleasant manner. He tells us how Cave, of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, was enabled to set up a carriage (with St. John's Gate on the panels for an escutcheon) out of the profits derived from the publication of parliamentary reports in his magazine; and how, when the House interfered, and imprisoned him, he began, in 1738, to record the proceedings of the "Senate of Magna Lilliputia:" a species of "Marowsky" crambo being made use of to disguise the names of the orators. Dukes were "Nardacs," Lords "Hurgoes," the Commons "Clinabs." The Duke of Bedford

appeared under the transparent disguise of "the Nardac Befdort;" Lord Talbot was the "Hurgos Toblat;" Sir Robert Walpole, "Sir Rubs Waleup." Bathurst was "Brustath," Fox "Feauks," and Wynn "Ooyu." Thus it will be seen that the costermonger's cant of a "top of reeb," for a pot of beer, is of respectably ancient lineage; and that the word-torturing that converts nutton chops into "chutton mops" is of much older origin than we were aware of. The pseudonyms in the "Senate of Lilliput" are, it must be acknowledged, of the dullest and feeblest description; and substitutes such as "Feaux" for Fox, and "Ooyu" for Wynn, recall to our remembrance the device of some juggler or acrobat whose name was plain "Watkins," and who, wishing to conceal his British origin, was placarded about as Herr "Whautkinski."

"The Debates of the Representatives of Utopia" and the "Political Club" were other flimsy veils for reports of Parliamentary proceedings. Samuel Johnson, as is well known, was Cave's chief assistant in preparing the "Lilliputian" chronicles. Mr. Gratton quotes the well-known anecdote of Francis, the translator of Demosthenes, expressing his admiration for a speech of Mr. Pitt on the Walpole administration, and being told by Johnson that he, the lexicographer, wrote the speech "in a garret in Exeter-street." We agree with Mr. Gratton, that the truth of this anecdote, and of that which assumes Johnson never to have entered the gallery of the House of Commons, but to have derived his Parliamentary information from the boon companions of the door-keepers, must be considered as extremely doubtful; but there is more reason to believe that the Doctor, in "revising and settling" his reports, did manage, whenever he had a convenient opportunity, to "let the Whig dogs have the worst of it;" and the probability of his having given Smollett a caution, when he was engaged on the History of England, not to rely on the authenticity of the reports in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, is enhanced when we read in these same veracious narratives that in 1740, on a motion for an address, "the Duke of Argyle spoke with an astonishing impetuosity of eloquence that flowed like a river which had overflowed its banks and submerged the adjacent country." Herein it is easy to recognise the author of "Rasselas," but difficult to discern the presence of the MacCallum More.

There have been many wars and rumours of war between Parliament and the newspapers since 1740. Within our own recollection an Irish member burst into the reporters' gallery and passionately forbade the gentlemen of the press "ever to mention his name;" and another resented the underscoring of his words in a report on the ground that he "didn't spake in italics." Daniel O'Connell had a notable quarrel with the press, and wittily confounded some Government shorthand-writers sent to report his speeches in Ireland, by delivering an oration in Irish and abusing Government in vernacular Erse! The great agitator once manifested so stout a determination to put a stop to Parliamentary reporting by the old obsolete ruse of "seeing strangers present," that he exercised a personal surveillance over the doorkeepers to assure himself that no stenographers were listening at the keyhole, and positively visited the cockloft in the roof whence the ladies peeped through "Judas-holes" at the honourable House, to satisfy himself by personal inspection that no Parliamentary reporter was hidden among the ladies and disguised for the nonce in kirtle and farthingale. His son John, likewise, made himself supremely ridiculous by attempting to exclude the reporters, and the *Times* suggested that during the compulsory absence of the gentlemen of the press the honourable member was engaged in singing the "Roaring Beggar," or the "Shan Van Voght," or in dancing a jig on the floor of the House on which he had so often threatened to die. Mr. Gratton's sparkling little volume abounds with amusing anecdotes of this description; and among a crowd of passages that call—but call in vain—for textual transcription we must find room for a vivid description of the gallery under its present aspect.

We push through the swing-door, and enter into the reporters' gallery, but before we proceed any further let us have a look round. We find there is good accommodation for between thirty and forty reporters.* Those in the front row have each a separate door, which forms the back of the seat, and through which the occupant can come and go at leisure, without disturbing any of his brotherhood. Before us is the strangers' gallery, and on either side are the galleries appropriated exclusively to members, which are in fact considered part of the House, and where our honourable legislators, well filled with the good things of this life, go to make hasty visits to Morpheus. Below us, on the right, are the Government benches, and on the left the Opposition, with only the table, the statutes-at-large, and the "bauble" between them, and occasionally we catch a glance of a full-bottomed wig, underneath which is the head of the Speaker. That functionary certainly turns his back on us, and very properly too, for he is still presumed to be ignorant of the presence of the reporters; but, all things considered, the gallery could not be better situated than it is at present. The Speaker is the person to whom all the speeches are supposed to be addressed, and the reporters, being just over his head, can hear what passes as well as most people in the House. Around us we have the gentlemen of the press, working hard at their vocation, and taking down notes of the speeches in characters that appear to the uninitiated very much like inscriptions on tea-chests or marks made during the peregrinations of a drunken pentagraph. A little over our heads is the place where the ladies are allowed to see and hear the speakers and the speeches; they are not very attentive. Here a good deal of chattering takes place, sometimes to the annoyance of the reporters.

* The gallery until a short time ago afforded accommodation for only about thirty members, but, in consequence of the increase of metropolitan daily papers, a portion of the members' gallery on each side of the House has within the last few months been railed off for the benefit of the reporters.

We will now have a glance into the *modus operandi* of reporting. The number of reporters varies according to the size and prosperity of the journal on which they are engaged. Some fifteen or sixteen are generally employed by the high-priced papers, such as the *Daily News* and *Morning Herald*, but the *Times* has about seventeen or eighteen. Whatever may be the number, they are divided into two corps, one attending to the Commons and the other to the Lords; but changing about, so that a man who is to-day in the Commons may next week have a seat in the Upper House. The machinery of the gallery is conducted as regularly as clockwork. "The first step is to draw for turns, which means, to settle by lot who shall go first, or take the 'first turn,' as it is technically called in the Commons. That settled, the order of every man follows alphabetically. For instance, supposing the initials of the twelve reporters constituting the corps to be D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L, M, N, O, P, and the lot to fall upon K, K will take the first turn in the Commons, L the second, M the third, and so on to P, who, providing both Houses continue to sit, will be relieved *pari passu* by K, who then, to use the gallery phrase, 'goes on for his second turn,' to be followed in the same order by the others. The next one before K, that is I, takes the first turn in the Lords, where the same order of relief is observed, but with the alphabet reversed; that is, H follows I, G follows H, and F G, until all are exhausted, and there is the same rotation for the second turns. In the next week there is a change; K then goes to the Lords, and takes the first turn, while D, who was last in the Lords, in the previous week, joins the Commons division as the last man; and in this way the wheel works round as it were week by week, until in the thirteenth week each man finds himself in exactly the same relative position as he stood in at the commencement of the session, having during the revolving process taken his fair share of the labour in both houses. When either House rises before the other—and, as a rule, the Lords never sit as long as the Commons—that portion of the corps whose services are not called into requisition in their own House go in to assist their colleagues in the other, and, by reducing the length of the turns, the work is lightened, and the printer is supplied more rapidly with 'copy,' which in these days of early trains is a matter of vast moment." ("Aids to Reporting, by a Parliamentary Veteran," 1858.)

Mr. Gratton's picture of the "Gallery" is commendably faithful; but when he speaks of "the number of reporters varying according to the size and prosperity of the journals on which they are engaged," and of the "high-priced papers," such as the *Daily News* and the *Morning Herald*, "employing some fifteen or sixteen reporters," it is but just to remark that the lamentably small circulation of the "high-priced papers"—a restricted issue brought about by the Aaron's rod of the *Times* and the competition of the cheap press—has compelled three morning journals, one of which is the *Daily News*, to club together for the production of Parliamentary intelligence by one set of reporters. Thus three papers feed on one staff; the matter is "set up" in one office, and casts are supplied to the remaining two. A great expense in composition is spared, but each newspaper loses its individuality, and a number of intelligent and industrious gentlemen are thrown out of employment. As a rule, Parliamentary reporters are not so well paid as formerly; and the "Gallery" is no longer considered as a stepping-stone to more important positions, by young barristers and rising literary men. Hazlitt, Talfourd, Lord Campbell, Charles Dickens, Payne Collier, S. C. Hall, Judge Therry, poor Angus Reach, James Hannay, and Shirley Brooks, were all "gallery" men in their youth. The present Parliamentary short-hand writers are as industrious and intelligent as of yore. The arts of stenography, compendious transcription, and the alchemy that transmutes bald and staggering babbling into fluent and graceful orations, have reached a degree of excellence almost approaching perfection; but the reporter's craft has become more of a business and less of a profession. A police reporter often finds his way into the "Gallery," and takes his place by the side of the literary dandy who was wont to discourse of Alboni and Mario in the intervals of his turns, and dined perhaps on the morrow with the noble Lord or honourable Member whose speech he had transcribed over-night. It is difficult, however, to exaggerate the importance of the "Gallery" in the constitution of the Fourth Estate, and it would be invidious to deny to Mr. Charles Gratton a cordial meed of praise for the industry and research with which he has compiled this interesting little history of Parliamentary reporting, and the very unaffected and readable manner in which the fruit of his labours is laid before the public.

Remarks on the Causes of the present generally degraded State of Music in our Churches. By JOHN BISHOP. (Cheltenham: Published by the Author. 1860.)—When we consider the amount of contention and bickering that has of late years raged in the Church of England with reference to trifling matters of discipline and doctrine, it is quite rational to infer that the truly important services of her ritual are guided and watched over with a paternal and a jealous eye. But it is a fact patent to all the world that the vocal services of the Established Church have in these latter days sunk to the level of by-wordism and reproach. Mr. Bishop, feeling as a musician the indignity with which the sacred Muse is loaded, sets about her redemption, by examining what the bonds are that tie her down, and who holds the cords. With the smallest amount of ceremony possible, he expresses his conviction that "the chief cause of the existing degradation in the musical service of the Church is the utter ignorance of music on the part of the great body of the clergy." He then deduces from this stern text "a lamentable feeling of indifference for the art on the part of the clergy, with a proportionate exaltation of their own labours; a manifestation of coldness (often amounting to contempt) for its professors; an unwillingness to delegate their authority in musical matters to the organist—though unable through lack of knowledge duly to exercise it themselves; failure in the attempt to do so, and consequent formation of musical committees to direct the service—or permission conceded to a wife, a daughter, or some officious individual, to select the tunes, chants, &c., and often the words of the psalms and hymns likewise; the gross blunders and secular style of

music too frequently resulting; offended dignity on receiving the slightest remonstrance from the organist, followed by his speedy dismissal or his ultimate resignation, occasioned by a course of treatment discreditable to a gentleman, much more to a Christian minister," &c. Now, under this mammoth mountain, there is doubtless a substratum of truth demonstrable at first view; but may it not be asked, what cause or chain of causes has led up to it? In this "city of churches" we could adduce instances by the score in which it has been and is found to be necessary to direct and overrule organists in many essential points of their duty. It happens too frequently that the party chosen to occupy this very important musical post is selected for anything rather than his fitness for it; and we say, too, with sorrow and with shame, that there is barely ten per cent. of the organ-players within the bills of mortality who play a psalm tune well. Bach has been tortured and Ravenscroft neglected. Too many imagine that an acquaintance with chromatic discords, pretty interludes, long-enduring shakes, cadenzas, and other fripperies of finger and of fancy, constitute requisites of service. No thinking man, therefore, can be surprised at the interference, even to dictation, that is sometimes exercised by managing committees, or the clergy themselves, in order to check the unseemly trifling that will evaporate notwithstanding. To term music sacred which excites no veneration is a palpable misnomer. In vain do words of a psalm or hymn invite to lofty contemplation if the music, in wanton dalliance and sportive fancy, twines with spell more potent round the soul its alluring blandishments. The music of the Church is, or ought to be, wholly independent of the musical tastes of the crowd, and therefore claims exemption from adornment. Mr. Bishop advances another cause which he considers has been a fruitful one in lowering the standard of the service, viz., "the miserable stipend usually allotted to the organist." It is miserable, we admit; but on whom rests the blame? Is it not the fault of the organists themselves? Scores of intelligent musicians are to be found in London who would run to the first trumpet call of five-and-twenty pounds a year, and among them might be found many thoroughly competent to do the proper services of the Church quite as well, aye, perhaps better than others in receipt of double the sum. Admitting with Mr. Bishop the fallen condition of Church music, we are led to track a few ages back, and along the road we stumble over plenty of ruins that mark the architecture built with untempered mortar. It is not until we arrive at the period of the psalms used and composed by the Reformers that we find music for the Church radiant in its glory; and we are therefore led to believe that to that period we must return, if the Deity is to be hymned by worshipping crowds in a style adapted to the solemn occasion of prayer and praise.

Introductory Remarks upon Handel's Sacred Oratorio of The Messiah. By WILLIAM RUSHTON, M.A., Professor of History and English Literature at Queen's College, Cork. (Printed by Francis Guy, Cork. 1860.)—A brochure, intended as a companion to, and exponent of, Handel's best known and imperishable composition. The author has taken commendable pains in pointing out to the uninitiated the real character of the "Messiah" music, and the modes adopted by Handel for effectually working out his great and glorious idea. In reading these "Remarks" carefully through, our memory is occasionally refreshed with things that frequent repetition has itself blunted. In matters of opinion we are frequently at odds with some statement herein propounded and dexterously interwoven with sentiment and fact. A familiarity with the performances of Messiah, extending over a longer chain of years than we care just now to measure and declare, induces us also to pause before we endorse Mr. Rushton's statement that the opening air in the third part is "sometimes given to a tenor." We know that the first recitative, "Comfort ye," and the connecting aria, have been "done" by eminent sopranos under extraordinary circumstances; but this is the first information of a gross perversion of Handel's design in the opening of the third part. Companion books obtain their chief value when illustrations are based upon incontrovertible facts.

The Physical Education of Young Ladies; showing How, by Appropriate Gymnastic Exercises, Mental and Bodily Evils to which they are liable may be avoided, &c. &c. A Lecture delivered in Manchester, by FRANZ BERNARD, Founder of the Institution for the Treatment of Spinal and other Deformities, &c., by Movements, Water, &c. Illustrated with fourteen Engravings. (Published by desire. Manchester: Ireland and Co. London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. pp. 34.)—The writer, somewhat paradoxically, asserts that gymnastics appear more vitally necessary for young ladies as an educational, dietetic, and preservative means than for boys. This assertion is somewhat qualified by the addendum that boys "enjoy more opportunities to exercise their body." Now, without pretending exactly to comprehend in what manner "gymnastics are intimately connected with dietetics and also with didactics," we willingly allow that exercise in moderation—if possible, in the open air; if not, under cover—will be very advantageous to most young ladies, and probably change not a few piling, pale-faced girls into healthy specimens of their sex. Thus far for dietetics; but now for didactics. Mr. Bernard adopts an amusing hobby, which we believe is chiefly patronised by some feminine M.D.'s, viz., that young ladies may be instructed in the elements of education by gymnastics: "Thus," he says, "the raising of the stretched arms to the level of the shoulder conveys the idea of a horizontal line, and of a right angle formed by the arm with the erect body, which represents a vertical line. The rotatory movement of single limbs represents a circle, and in this way the human frame may be made, under an intelligent teacher, a mnemonic table of the elements of geometry," &c. We are pretty certain that the geometry learned in this way will be exceedingly elementary—such indeed as will get no young lady over the *pons asinorum*; and at the same time we have no doubt that these gymnastic-taught little geometricians will come to hate their gymnasium no less than their Euclid. Nevertheless, despite some eccentricities, there is much good sense embodied in this little volume, which we especially commend to the attention of our feminine readers.

Lectures on the Mountains; or, the Highlands and Highlanders of Strathspey and Badenoch, as they Were and as they Are. Second Series. (Saunders, Otley, and Co. 1860. pp. 334.)—This volume contains many very interesting details respecting the somewhat remote localities of Strathspey

and Badenoch. The sportsman will learn from its pages where the grouse are most abundant, and the trout most inclined to take the fly; while the lover of antiquity will perhaps be more interested in the archives of Cawdor and Cluny Castles, the annals of the seven sisters and their seven sons, &c., &c. We think there are but few readers who will not find the contents of the book attractive reading.

The Draper and Clothier. (Houlston and Wright.)—An invaluable volume, we imagine, to those who trade and deal in textile fabrics; because it contains all that any man can need to know about these prosaic but necessary materials. Compiled, moreover, not without a certain amount of grim humour, if there can be anything really humorous about "West of England," "Coburgs," and "Osnaburgs."

The Volunteer Levee; or the Remarkable Experiences of Ensign Sopht. Edited by the Author of "How Not to Do it." (Hamilton Adams and Co.) A quasi humorous sketch, describing the adventures of a volunteer officer on the occasion of his visit to London to pay his respects to the Queen. It is written with the exaggeration common to such compositions; but will please the readers for whom it is intended.

We have also received *The Bulwark; a Reformation Journal.*—*Routledge's Illustrated Natural History.* By the Rev. J. G. Wood. Part XIII. (Routledge.)—*List of Members of the Institute of Actuaries.*—"Iconoclast" Reviewed. By Maulstick. (Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox.)

THE MAGAZINES.

Macmillan's opens with a paper by the Rev. F. D. Maurice, "on the Revision of the Prayer-book and the Act of Uniformity." The Chaplain of Lincoln's-inn is against Lord Ebury's proposed scheme, and in favour of abandoning the Act of Uniformity. As might be expected, his arguments are very able. "Some Recollections of an Old Street" is a sketch of town life very inferior to those which we remember in the rich collection of *Household Words*—not to be compared, for instance, with the never-to-be-forgotten "Tattyboys' Rents." We like the samples of Miss Mulock's "Hedge-side Poet," Mr. James Reynolds Withers, a Cambridgeshire labourer, who displays poetic talents of no mean order in the verses here quoted. Here is a specimen from a poem entitled "Reminiscences of the Year 1855."

Wrapt in robes of snowy ermine,
At first I saw thee slumbering lie,
Calm, quiet, still, and beautiful:
But soon thy chubby dimpled hands
Were playing with the crocus cups,
And glingling silver snowdrop bells.
And now a toddling fair wee thing,
Dressed in a frock of palest green,

All sprinkled with pinky hawthorn buds,
And bordered with hepaticas,
Thou lov'd'st to tease old Father Frost,
Pulling his grizzly crispy beard,
Shaking the powder from his locks,
Spoiling with fingers moist and warm
The pictures of his palsied hand.

The chief characteristic of Withers's muse is, as Miss Mulock observes, "a tender, close, and minute observation of nature." The chapter of "Tom Brown" is very good, and the description of the final bump which places the St. Ambrose boat at the head of the river is such as only one who has pulled a good oar in a winning boat could have written:

"Eyes in the boat—mind now, steady all, watch the stroke and don't quicken."

These are Miller's last words; every faculty of himself and the crew being now devoted to getting a good start. This is no difficult matter, as the water is like glass, and the boat lies lightly on it, obeying the slightest dip of the oars of bow and two, who just feel the water twice or thrice in the last minute. Then, after a few moments of breathless hush on the bank, the last gun is fired and they are off.

The same scene of mad excitement ensues, only tenfold more intense, as almost the whole interest of the races is to-night concentrated on the two head boats and their fate. At every gate there is a jam, and the weaker vessels are shoved into the ditches, upset, and left unnoticed. The most active men, including the O. U. B. coxswain, shun the gates altogether, and take the big ditches in their stride, making for the long bridges, that they may get quietly over these and be safe for the best part of the race. They know that the critical point of the struggle will be near the finish.

Both boats make a beautiful start, and again as before in the first dash the St. Ambrose pace tells, and they gain their boat's length before first winds fail; then they settle down for a long steady effort. Both crews are rowing comparatively steady, reserving themselves for the tug of war up above. Thus they pass the Gut, and so those two treacherous corners, the scene of countless bumps, into the wider water beyond, up under the willows.

Miller's face is decidedly hopeful; he shows no sign, indeed, but you can see that he is not the same man as he was at this place in the last race. He feels that to-day the boat is full of life, and that he can call on his crew with hopes of an answer. His well-trained eye also detects that, while both crews are at full stretch, his own, instead of losing, as it did on the last night, is now gaining inch by inch on Oriel. The gain is scarcely perceptible to him or to the bank it is quite imperceptible; but there it is; he is surer and surer of it, as one after another the willows are left behind.

And now comes the pinch. The Oriel Captain is beginning to be conscious of the fact which has been dawning on Miller, but will not acknowledge it to himself, and as his coxswain turns the boat's head gently across the stream, and makes for the Berkshire side and the goal, now full in view, he smiles grimly as he quickens his stroke; he will shake off these light-heeled gentry yet, as he did before.

Miller sees the move in a moment, and signals his Captain, and the next stroke St. Ambrose has quickened also; and now there is no mistake about it, St. Ambrose is creeping up slowly but surely. The boat's length lessens to forty feet, thirty feet; surely and steadily lessens. But the race is not lost yet; thirty feet is a short space enough to look at on the water, but a good bit to pick up foot by foot in the last two hundred yards of a desperate struggle. They are over under the Berkshire side now, and there stands up the winning-post, close ahead, all but won. The distance lessens and lessens still, but the Oriel crew stick steadily and gallantly to their work, and will fight every inch of distance to the last. The Orielites on the bank, who are rushing along sometimes in the water, sometimes out, hoarse, furious, madly alternating between hope and despair, have no reason to be ashamed of a man in the crew. Off the mouth of the Cherwell there is still twenty feet between them. Another minute, and it will be over one way or another. Every man in both crews is now doing his best, and no mistake; tell me which boat holds the most men who can do better than their best at a pinch, who will risk a broken blood-vessel, and I will tell you how it will end. "Hard pounding, gentlemen, let's

see who will pound longest," the Duke is reported to have said at Waterloo, and won. "Now, Tummy, lad, 'tis thou or I," Big Ben said as he came up to the last round of his hardest fight, and won. Is there a man of that temper in either crew to-night? If so, now's his time; for both coxswains have called on their men for the last effort; Miller is whirling the fassel of his right-hand tiller rope round his head, like a wiry little lunatic; from the towing path, from Christchurch Meadow, from the rows of punts, from the clustered tops of the barges, comes a roar of encouragement and applause, and the band, unable to resist the impulse, breaks with a crash into the "Jolly Young Waterman," playing two bars to the second. A bump in the Gut is nothing—a few partisans on the towing-path to cheer you, already out of breath; but up here at the very finish, with all Oxford looking on, when the prize is the headship of the river; once in a generation only do men get such a chance.

Who ever saw Jervis not up to his work? The St. Ambrose stroke is glorious. Tom had an atom of go still left in the very back of his head, and at this moment he heard Drysdale's view holloa above all the din; it seemed to give him a lift, and other men besides in the boat, for in another six strokes the gap is lessened and St. Ambrose has crept up to ten feet, and now to five from the stern of Oriol. Weeks afterwards Hardy confided to Tom that when he heard that view holloa he seemed to feel the muscles of his arms and legs turn into steel, and did more work in the last twenty strokes than in any other forty in the earlier part of the race.

Another fifty yards and Oriol is safe; but the look on the Captain's face is so ominous that their coxswain glances over his shoulder. The bow of St. Ambrose is within two feet of their rudder. It is a moment for desperate expedients. He pulls his left tiller rope suddenly, thereby carrying the stern of his own boat out of the line of the St. Ambrose, and calls on his crew once more; they respond gallantly yet, but the rudder is against them for a moment, and the boat drags. St. Ambrose overlaps. "A bump, a bump," shout the St. Ambrosians on shore. "Row on, row on," screams Miller. He has not yet felt the electric shock, and knows he will miss his bump if the young ones slacken for a moment. A young coxswain would have gone on making shots at the stern of the Oriol boat, and so have lost.

A bump now, and no mistake; the bow of the St. Ambrose boat jams the ear of the Oriol stroke, and the two boats pass the winning-post with the way that was on them when the bump was made. So near a shave was it.

Among other noticeable contents of *Macmillan's* is an interesting paper by Professor Ansted on "The Decay and Preservation of Stone," a subject which the decay and exfoliation of the exterior carvings of the Houses of Parliament renders of importance; and a graceful appeal by Mr. Charles Collins on the neglect of Hogarth's grave in Chiswick churchyard.

Fraser's gives us the opening of a story by the author of "Headlong Hall." It is entitled "Gryll Grange," and promises to be admirable. We have already the highest possible opinion of Dr. Opimian, an epicurean and very scholarly divine of the Doctor Redgill school, and are even now interested in the charming mystery of Mr. Falconer and the Seven Sisters. The piece of culinary philology with which Dr. Opimian opens the story is perhaps as new to many of our readers as it is to us:

"Palestine soup!" said the Rev. Dr. Opimian, dining with his friend Squire Gryll; "a curiously complicated misnomer. We have an excellent old vegetable, the artichoke, of which we eat the head; we have another of subsequent introduction, of which we eat the root, and which we also call artichoke, because it resembles the first in flavour, although, *me judice*, a very inferior affair. This last is a species of the helianthus, or sunflower genus of the *Syngenesia frutescens* class of plants. It is therefore a girasol, or turn-to-the-sun. From this girasol we have made Jerusalem, and from the Jerusalem artichoke we make Palestine soup."

The essay on "Why Virtue and Merit are rarely Rewarded," is rather the work of a violent and prejudiced man than of a careful reasoner. In the first place we deny that the proposition is true; virtue and merit almost invariably attain the reward at which they aim. If it be explained that the virtuous and conscientious incumbent of a small country parish does not grow rich; that is so. But then he has not taken the way to get rich, and he only gets the reward for which he really has laboured—self-contentment and the respect of his neighbours. But the author of this essay has evidently but a very slender understanding of his subject. Here is a passage crammed full of fallacies:

In like manner authors frequently complain of publishers, but perhaps on equally slender grounds. The fame of a great literary work is eventually independent of publisher and everybody else. It is, however, gain, not fame, on which the complainants build their charges, writers apparently not seeing that the great profits—the *harvest*, must be reaped while the work is fresh, or rather the fashion. After the novelty has departed and second-hand copies come into the market, the profit from the copyright of a work which has met with great success is often quite inconsiderable. The sale of the work more nearly approaches the scale of common business profits, than the monopoly price of its first years. And this first success is owing greatly to the publisher, depending on his character, connection, judgment, and business activity and skill. Perhaps, as Adam Smith suggests is the case at the bar, if the gains by new books were measured against the losses, the publishers, after all, would not have much to boast of; that their fortunes (when they make fortunes, which, like theatrical managers, they rarely do) are rather the result of regular business in established books than lucky hits in copyrights. In short, worldly success of every kind depends upon worldly means, and they are much more complex in their nature than the abstract, or rather the simple, quality of virtue or of merit. After all, the merit the world rewards is marketable merit.

Why, this might have been written by some modern Curll or Lintot, it argues the matter so completely from the trade point of view. Of course, we all know very well that no publisher ever does gain anything by any single book; yet somehow he generally manages, by a combination of several, to realise a very handsome fortune. W. W. explains this fully when he states that the profit arises more from "established books" than "hits in copyrights," which accounts for the well-known fact that all the great leading houses, which sell none but their own books, make such a very bad thing of it. The following condemnation of the practitioners of the law, though true as to a great many of them, seems to us a little too sweeping.

The virtue likely to be found in the practice of the law has been already alluded to, and need not be further dwelt upon, unless it be to say, that, so far from scrupulous virtue being of advantage to a lawyer, its existence seems totally incompatible with the exercise of his profession. Except as regards learning, the merits of the lawyer turn upon trick or deceit, or some other odious accomplishment. Even his learning is too often acquired at the expense

of common sense and moral sense, while his logic too often degenerates into a hair-splitting casuistry, and a style of argument that is shameless, and but for the stolid gullibility of mankind, would seem to be repulsive. Whatever the case may be abstractedly, the lawyer's practical business is to "make the worse appear the better reason," to insinuate the falsehood that dare not be uttered, to make use of every argument and every artifice to gain his cause, and too often to trample on right and human feeling in doing so; yet a man with even these "merits" requires other qualifications for success. He must have a boldness that nothing can abash, a readiness that is never at a loss, and some of the personal advantages necessary to men who aim at personal display.

The "Spring Songs," by Isa Craig, are pretty, but in no respect remarkable. "Hints for Vagabonds" contain capital practical advice for intending pedestrians in the Tyrol. Mr. Hare's paper on "Representation of Every Locality and Intelligence" will give food for thought to speculative reformers; but we do not well see how his scheme can be practically carried out, even if desirable. The notion of allowing each voter to nominate a candidate for himself, and letting votes recorded in a candidate's favour in one borough tell in his favour in another, seems particularly Utopian.

The *Journal of Sacred Literature*, for April, is an important number as regards the originality and variety of its articles. The first is a "Critical Inquiry into the Route of the Exodus," and extends to sixty pages; but, although there is much learning and research in it, it is written in a pleasing style, and will prove interesting to general readers. The writer shows that the conventional sites of Mount Sinai are the inventions of monks, and by a careful induction of particulars he establishes, we think, the true localities. Mount Sinai is placed about half a degree further north than is usually done, on the mountain chain to which is given the name of Horeb. A coloured map of Edom and Amalek gives the proposed routes of the Israelites according to the views defended in this article. We must find space for a short extract.

When Christianity expelled Paganism from the Petra, the city of Petra became the seat of a Christian bishopric; and the Christians of Petra adopted, without hesitation or inquiry, the Pharisaic tradition as to the site of Mount Hor. Never was there an imposture more extravagant than this of the rabbins respecting Kadesh and Mount Hor; rarely has an imposture been more successful. The traditionists were not satisfied with identifying the two principal sites, they planted round them a host of minor sites, all equally false. The desert of Tzin was assumed to be the pleasant valley now called the Wady Musa; the waters of Meribah-Kadesh were shown in the spring now known as the 'Ain Musa; and the first crusaders, in a rapid expedition made into Idumæa, in the year 1100, *watered their horses*, with great devotion, at the sacred spring. The *Beeroth Beney Ya'akan* was pointed out at some spot about ten miles from Petra, and "Y," which was on the borders of Moab, was transferred to the immediate vicinity of Petra, and called 'A' by the Greeks. What is most singular is, that while Eusebius and Jerome adopt the rabbinical impostures, they admit (contrary to the rabbins) that Petra (otherwise called Rekem) was in the land of Edom, or Idumæa, the country of Esau, in their days called Gebalene; and that the latter name was only another name for Mount Se'yr. So gross was the fallacy of the rabbinical imposture, that these strange topographers actually conducted the Israelites to Kadesh *from the east* (by the Wady Musa and the Syk), and from thence westward to the false Mount Hor, though this was leading them away from Moab and the Aram, the true direction of their march, by a long, unintelligible, and most needless circuit. Yet modern travellers and Biblical critics, who all conduct the Israelites to the false Mount Hor *from the west*, by the Wady Haroun (a day's journey through the very heart of Edom), have not perceived that the only foundation for this theory is a wild tradition, which conducts the three millions in the directly contrary direction. And for such absurdities as these they are content to reject and trample under foot the plain words of Moses, who assures us that the Israelites were prevented by a hostile army, and the interdiction of God, from passing, by a single foot-pace, any part of the boundaries of Edom. The tradition thus readily accepted by the Christians was transmitted by them to the Mohammedans. When the Arabs became masters of Syria, the Petra, and Egypt, that people, who (as taught by their prophet) revered both Moses and Aaron as much as the Jews themselves, received this false tradition of the site of Mount Hor from the unanimous testimony of Jews and Christians; and the deceived Moslem, even to this day, deem it a pious act of devotion to sacrifice a sheep or a goat at the tomb of Aaron, a rite which they certainly learnt from the Jewish traditionists. In this manner a legend, commencing in imposture, has descended from the era of the Asmonæans to our own times; but from the earliest commencement of the tradition to the time of Moses, there is a gap of at least eleven centuries; and during the latter part of this period, the Jewish nation, long at war with Edom, then ended at Babylon, and afterwards on the very worst terms with their old enemies the children of Esau, and excluded from Idumæa in the Negeb, had amidst the revolution of the neighbouring states, the alteration of boundaries, and the change of local names, certainly lost all knowledge of the true Mount Hor of the Mosaic period.

The other articles are as follows:—The Sisters of Galilee and of Bethany, not the same persons; The Pauline Authorship of the Hebrews; Nimrod and his Dynasty, maintaining a later date than the received ones; Life of George Buchanan; The Book of Esther; The Emblems of St. John; Primitive Mode of Electing Bishops. The correspondence department contains learned criticisms of Biblical texts, &c. The reviews of books are full, and the intelligence presents a large amount of important matter.

The *Art Journal* gives as its principal illustrations the usual quota of two engravings from the Royal Collection—Domenichino's "St. Catherine," and Wilkie's "Blind Man's Buff." The latter is admirably engraved, and translates the very spirit of a glorious piece of pictorial humour. The sculpture plate is from a very chaste and beautiful statuette by Durham, called "Chastity." It is the figure of a girl, sweet, tranquil, and cool as the marble in which she is sculptured. She bears the lily in her hand—emblem of purity, and there is that in her face which shows that no evil thoughts have ever sullied the fair tablets of her mind. A while ago Mr. Durham called this "The Lady in Comus." We prefer the present designation. The literary contents of the *Art Journal* are varied and interesting as ever.

We reserve some of the magazines for notice, and have also received the *National Magazine*, *Kingston's Magazine for Boys*, the *Englishwoman's Journal*, the *Scottish Review*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, the *Ladies' Companion*, *Recreative Science*, the *Assurance Magazine*, *Good Words*, *West of Scotland Magazine*, and the *Historical Magazine of America*.

HISTORIES OF PUBLISHING HOUSES.

NO. II.—THE HOUSE OF LONGMAN.

CHAPTER II.—AFTER THE FOUNDER.

Paternoster-row, 1755-1860.

THOMAS LONGMAN, THE FOUNDER, died on the 18th of June 1755, and was succeeded by Thomas his nephew. Born in 1731, and taken into partnership in 1754 by his uncle, a year before the death of the latter, the second Thomas Longman was a young man of twenty-four when he succeeded to the well-established business in Paternoster-row. "A man of the most exemplary character," Nichols calls him, "both in his profession and in private life, and as universally esteemed for his benevolence as for his integrity." He walked steadily in the footsteps of his uncle; he completed the superstructure which the founder had reared, and left to his successor the business which he had inherited, ripe for the expansion which the nineteenth century was to bestow on it.

It seems to have been under the management of the second Thomas Longman that "the House" extended its dealings, both in the provinces and in the American colonies. Half a century before, the provincial book trade was in so primitive a state that, as the reader has seen, London publishers attended extra-metropolitan fairs with selections from their stocks, and literary wares were offered to the festive throng, in the same fashion as the gilt gingerbread and other staples of the occasion. In speaking of thriving Manchester itself, John Dunton says of one bookseller, that "he had stepped into the whole business of that place;" and though John adds, it "is very considerable," it must have been very inconsiderable according to our notions, if a single bookseller could do it all. But as time wore on, as modes and means of locomotion improved, as the organisation of London bookselling was developed, the metropolitan publisher abandoned his personal visits to the fairs of the provinces, and a provincial book trade grew up, the demands of which were supplied by coach and carrier from the metropolis. Nay, in those days of small things, the London publisher made himself useful to his country customer, the provincial bookseller, in other ways than the supply of books. In many cases, the London publisher discharged the functions of a news agent, directing and posting London newspapers to the customers of the country bookseller for whom he did business. Other and odder-looking commissions, moreover, were executed by the metropolitan for the country bookseller. A great wholesale house in London would be rather surprised now if it received from a country bookseller instructions to forward in next parcel, with the magazines and books ordered, "1 sliding Gunter from some of the Instrument makers," or "1 Box of Eddowes' Aperient Pills," or "2 eighth shares of Lottery Tickets," or "1 oz. of Cobalt, as advertis'd in the covers of the Gentleman's Magazine," or a direction to "Please send as above on Saturday and pay Mr. Barratt, Parliament Place, Palace Yard, Westminster £1. 6 King's rent due 10th October last for the Vicarage of Holy Cross Shrewsbury." Yet the very items quoted turn up in bookselling records late on into the eighteenth century. Thomas Longman's provincial business was considerable even for his day, and, still more, the connection which he formed was very largely and very lucratively available to his successors, with the vast expansion of book-publishing and book-selling which took place at the commencement of the present century. Yet, after all, the number of Thomas Longman's provincial customers, large as it was for his day, was trifling when compared with that of the country booksellers who draw their supplies from his descendants. Multiply the number in his case by a hundred, and it will fall short probably of that in the case of his present successors; shall we multiply the amount of his provincial business by a thousand to arrive at that done by the present Messrs. Longman—who can tell? In one respect, and in one only, Thomas Longman was more fortunate than his successors. He could drive, and he did drive, a good business in new English books with the American colonies, now the United States. Printing and publishing in the American plantations were then in their infancy, and Yankee piracy was unknown. Thomas Longman, it is said, was one of the chief exporters of English books to the English-speaking Americans. We owe the fact, or the tradition of the fact, to William West, once well known in the bookselling circles of London, and almost the only recent man who has contributed valuably, though scantily, to the literature of his trade. A word in passing to this William West. He came up from the country, and was apprenticed to Robert Collins, but by him was turned over to Thomas Evans, of Paternoster-row, of whom (after Arabian Nights' fashion, story emerging between story) there be also (from Nichols) a word intercalated, for he had once a pugilistic encounter with poor dear Goldie, and he was indirectly connected with the house of Longman. "Mr. Thomas Evans," says Nichols, "who died July 2, 1803, æt. 64, had been for some years a considerable bookseller in Paternoster Row, to which situation he advanced himself by industry and perseverance, as he had, in common with many other respectable characters who have trod in the same path, very little to boast of in

point of origin, living, when first he came to town, with Mr. *W. Johnston*, Bookseller, of Ludgate Street, in the humble capacity of porter"—for it was not every bookseller in those days that was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. "He afterwards became publisher of the *Morning Chronicle* and the *London Packet*, which introduced him to the acquaintance of Dr. Kenrick, Mr. Macfarlane (author of the *History of the Reign of George III.*), and several other literary characters, from whose friendship and conversation he obtained much valuable information," porter though he had been. "During his publication of the former of these papers a paragraph appeared in it against Dr. Goldsmith, which so highly incensed the Doctor, that he was determined to seek revenge; and no fitter object presenting itself than the publisher"—always the scape-goat—"he was resolved all the weight should fall upon his back. Accordingly, he"—poor dear Goldie—"went to the office, cane in hand, and fell upon him in a most unmerciful manner. This Mr. Evans resented in a true pugilistic style; and in a few moments the author of '*The Vicar of Wakefield*,'—think of that, Mr. John Forster!—"was disarmed, and extended on the floor, to the no small diversion of the by-standers." To return to the practical. "Mr. Evans next succeeded to the business and extensive connection of Messrs. Hawes, Clarke, and Collins, No. 32, Paternoster-row. The success he met with in this house is well known," of course, "and the youths who were bred up under his instruction are now the ornaments of their profession. He had for some years retired from business. By his will, made about two years before his death, he bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to Mr. Christopher Brown (late assistant to Mr. Longman, bookseller, Paternoster-row, and father of Mr. Thomas Brown, now a partner in that respectable house), with whom he had continued on terms of the closest friendship for above forty years. He left one surviving son, who was at sea; and a nephew of his was a clerk in the house of Messrs. Longman and Co."—so that altogether, the reader will see, the story of Thomas Evans is not quite unconnected with the history of the House of Longman. The "Mr. Longman" to whom Christopher Brown was assistant was the founder's nephew, the second Thomas Longman. The Mr. Thomas Brown, "now a partner in that respectable house," still survives, though no longer a partner, an aged gentleman of 82, but hale and hearty, even now to be seen at No. 39, Paternoster-row, and occupying the tenement once the Black Swan—his cabinet of coins arranged about the room where "the House" entertained at dinner Wordsworth, Southey, Coleridge, and—but let the curtain of the future hang. Return we, after this long digression, to William West. William West was assistant for many years to Thomas Evans. He tried bookselling at Cork; he published and contributed to topographical works, and died in the Charterhouse in 1855. Much died with him. Of all the persons connected with London and other bookselling during the last hundred years or so, old Will West was the only one who had a dim notion of the real interest of the element in which he was involved—the only one who made and partly published jottings of his bookselling memories. In 1830 appeared his "Reminiscences of an Old Bookseller"—continued in a poor periodical, the *Aldine Magazine*, which he started in 1839, and which soon died, after an unhappy life. Papers of his, containing still more reminiscences of London booksellers and bookselling, survive, it is said, in the hands of his son, and ought to be looked into and sifted. William West had often been, during his apprenticeship, to the Ship in Paternoster-row, and had seen the bodily presence of the second Thomas Longman. Once carrying several numbers of a periodical away from it, he dropped them into the mud, and the second Thomas Longman not only kindly replaced them gratis, but gave the clumsy apprentice an order for the play—which he could do easily, it may be remarked by the way, for he had married a sister of Harris, the patentee and long the manager of Covent Garden. It is to this *Aldine Magazine* of Will West's (from which a certain monthly contemporary, in its brief and inaccurate notice of the House of Longman, has borrowed much without the slightest acknowledgment) that we owe a knowledge of the fact of the second Thomas Longman's large (for those days) book-dealings with the American plantations. Nay more, we learn from him and it that, after the successful War of Independence, the booksellers as a whole did not repudiate, but that some of them paid Thomas Longman every farthing that they owed him. To quote his own words: "At one time, Mr. Longman was very extensively engaged in the American trade, and, it was said, had an enormous sum locked up in it at the commencement of the first hostilities between England and that country. It appears, however, that several of his correspondents behaved very honourably, by paying large sums and liquidating their debts subsequently to the amicable arrangement and peace of 1783." The severance from England was a

recent event, and a lingering feeling of old English honesty hung about the Americans and the American trade. Repudiation, like literary piracy, was a plant of a later growth on the American soil.

Apocryphos of the second Thomas Longman and his development of a provincial trade, an extract or two descriptive of that trade and its relations to the metropolitan publisher may not be out of place in one of a series of papers which have for their object to elucidate the history of British bookselling generally, as well as specially the biography of individual publishing houses. A very small affair, when all was said and done, was the provincial bookselling trade of Great Britain in the second half of the nineteenth century. We have a slight sketch of it from the hand of James Lackington, the once celebrated bookseller, who began his bibliopolic career with "a bagful of old books, chiefly divinity, bought for a guinea." "With this stock," he says in his curious memoir of the first forty-five years of his life, "and some odd scraps of leather, which together with all my books were worth about five pounds, I opened shop on Midsummer day, 1775, in Featherstone-street, in the parish of St. Luke." From this small beginning Lackington rose to be a wealthy man, by inaugurating the cheap and ready-money system, buying up remainders and selling them again, until at last he had his country-house and chariot, and opened the "Temple of the Muses" in Finsbury-square. When he wrote his memoirs he was making his 4000*l.* and selling his 100,000 volumes a year. Twenty years before the second Thomas Longman's death, Lackington took a trip to the Modern Athens, with an eye to business as well as pleasure, and this is what he saw: "In September, Seventeen hundred and eighty-seven," he says, "I set off for Edinburgh; and in all the principal towns through which I passed, was led from a motive of curiosity to examine the booksellers' shops. But although I went by the way of York, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, &c., and returned through Glasgow, Carlisle, Leeds, Lancaster, Preston, Manchester, and other considerable places, I was much surprised as well as disappointed at meeting with very few of the works of the most esteemed authors, and those few consisted in general of ordinary editions, besides an assemblage of common trifling books bound in sheep, and that, too, in a very bad manner,—quite repulsive to the great London bookseller doing a cheap and ready-money business on the largest scale! "It is true," he continues, "at York and Leeds there were a few (and but very few) good books, but in all the other towns between London and Edinburgh nothing but trash was to be found:—in the latter city, indeed"—the Modern Athens that was to be—"a few capital articles are kept, but in no other place of Scotland." As to Ireland, it was the seat of book-publishing and bookselling pirates, who reprinted the new books produced in London, in a way still more afflictive to the metropolitan trade than even the wholesale piracy of the Yankee publishers of the present day is in 1860, for it was more directly competitive. So much for the provincial bookseller of the eighteenth century generally. As to his profits, and his relations with the metropolitan publisher (the great discount question included), we have a memorandum on the subject from no less a hand than that of Samuel Johnson himself, and this was its genesis. In 1776 (midway in the career of the second Thomas Longman, as proprietor of the Ship in Paternoster-row) the great Samuel was brought into play on the bookselling question; as Boszzy thus explains it to us: "Above thirty years ago," quoth Boszzy, "the heirs of Lord Chancellor Clarendon presented the University of Oxford with the continuation of his History, and such other of his Lordship's manuscripts as had not been published, on condition that the profits arising from their publication should be applied to the establishment of a *Manège* in the University." For "muscular Christianity," and the training of the academic body as well as of the academic mind, did not begin with the second half of the nineteenth century. "The gift was accepted in full convocation. A person being now recommended to Dr. Johnson, as fit to superintend this proposed riding-school, he exerted himself with that zeal for which he was remarkable, upon every similar occasion. But, on inquiry into the matter, he found that the scheme was not likely to be soon carried into execution, the profits arising from the Clarendon press being, from some mismanagement, very scanty. This having been explained to him by a respectable dignitary of the Church, who had good means of knowing it, he wrote a letter upon the subject, which at once exhibits his extraordinary precision and acuteness, and his warm attachment to his Alma Mater." The evidence of his attachment to his Alma Mater must be skipped, but we may quote the portion of the great Samuel's letter "to the Reverend Dr. Wetherell, Master of University College, Oxford," which exhibits the operations of the metropolitan in connection with the provincial trade not much less than a century ago. "It is perhaps," says Samuel, with a gravity and dignity worthy of the subject, "not considered through how many hands a book often passes before it comes into those of the reader, or what part of the profit each hand must retain as a motive for transmitting it to the next." Let us listen, with the Master of University, while the great Samuel explains: "We will call our primary agent in London Mr. Cadell, who receives our books from us, gives them room in his warehouse, and issues them on demand; by him they are sold to Mr. Dilly, a wholesale bookseller, who sends them into the country; and the last seller is the country bookseller. Here are three profits to be paid between the printer and the reader, or, in the style of commerce, between the manufacturer and the consumer; and if any of these profits is too

penuriously distributed, the process of commerce is interrupted." True, O Samuel! of 1776, but not of 1860; for we live in an age of competition. Samuel continues: "We are now come to the practical question—what is to be done? You will tell me, with reason, that I have said nothing, till I declare how much, according to my opinion, of the ultimate price ought to be distributed through the whole succession of sale." Proceed, O Samuel! "The deduction, I am afraid, will appear very great; but let it be considered before it is refused. We must allow for profit between thirty and thirty-five per cent.—between six and seven shillings in the pound; that is, for every book which costs the last buyer twenty shillings, we must charge Mr. Cadell with something less than fourteen. We must sell the copies at fourteen shillings each, and super-add what is called the quarterly book, or for a hundred books so charged we must deliver a hundred and four. The profits will then stand thus: Mr. Cadell, who runs no hazard and gives no credit, will be paid for warehouse-room and attendance by a shilling profit on each book, and his chance of the quarterly book. Mr. Dilly, who buys the book for fifteen shillings, and who will expect the quarterly book if he takes five and twenty, will send it to his country customer at sixteen and sixpence, by which, at the hazard of loss and the certainty of long credit, he gains the regular profit of ten per cent., which is expected in the wholesale trade. The country bookseller, buying at sixteen and sixpence, and commonly trusting a considerable time, gains but three and sixpence; and, if he trusts a year, not much more than two and sixpence, otherwise than as he may, perhaps, take as long credit as he gives. With less profit than this," adds the considerate Samuel, "and more you see he cannot have, the country bookseller cannot live, for his receipts are small, and his debts sometimes bad"—alas! in 1860 as in 1776. Such was the routine of British bookselling when Thomas Longman the Second was midway in his career. Only we suspect that he made a twofold profit, that of "Mr. Cadell" as well as of "Mr. Dilly," for he both warehoused books and sent them into the country. When the books were published by himself there was a threefold profit to be derived. Thomas Longman, of course, went on and prospered.

One of the second Thomas Longman's chief concerns, from the time when he succeeded to his uncle's business, was the improvement and issue of Chambers's Cyclopædia, the career of which was partly sketched in Chapter I. of our history. In 1746, as there mentioned, the Cyclopædia came to a fifth edition. "After this," says Alexander Chalmers, "whilst a sixth edition was in agitation, the proprietors thought that the work might admit of a supplement, in two additional folio volumes. This supplement, which was published in the joint names of Mr. Scott and Dr. Hill, though containing a number of valuable articles, was far from being uniformly conspicuous for its exact judgment and due selection; a small part only of it being executed by Mr. Scott, and Dr. Hill's task having been discharged with his usual rapidity. Thus the matter stood for some years, when the proprietors determined to combine the whole into one work." Owen Ruffhead, the biographer of Pope, was tried, and Dissenting Dr. Kippis (subsequently of the "Biographia Britannica") after him, but both either failed or found the work too much for them. At last, in 1773, the proprietors appointed as their editor a Dr. John Calder, in connection with whom the second Thomas Longman distinctly emerges. A very learned man, an *alumnus*, like Dugald Dalgetty, of Mareschal College, Aberdeen, Dr. Calder was patronised by the Duke of Northumberland, whose "literary secretary" he became (for at least one Duke in those old times had such a functionary attached to him); he made in that capacity the friendship of Bishop Percy, of the "Reliques." He was "bred to the Dissenting ministry," but eventually became "a warm admirer of the doctrinal system in Essex-street," a doctrinal system now (A.D. 1860) nearly at its last gasp. Most noticeable of all, Dr. Calder was that unique phenomenon, an irascible and impetuous literary Aberdonian,—an Aberdeen man devoted to literature, and yet with an angry and uncontrollable temper,—was such a person ever seen or heard of before or since? Dr. Calder drew up an elaborate programme of what he was to do, containing no less than twenty-six propositions; but, alas! like many other elaborate programmes, it came to nothing. We may add, by the way, as a specimen of the literary arrangements of those days, that the Doctor was to prepare for the press, in two years, a new edition of Chambers's Cyclopædia, receiving 50*l.* on signing the agreement, and 50*l.* more quarterly until the work was finished at press, the remainder, if there should be any, on the day of publication. That day Dr. Calder never saw as editor. The proprietors were nervous, for they remembered Dr. John Hill, and were not completely reassured by the twenty-six elaborate propositions. They sent specimens of the Doctor's first sheet, asking for opinions on it, to (as we would say now) "some of the most eminent literary men of the day," Samuel Johnson, of course, among the rest. All the verdicts were adverse. One gentleman spoke with contempt of "an authority twice referred to in strong terms of approbation" by the poor Doctor; "and this," said the objector, "is the quarto 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' a late Scots rival publication in little esteem:" the Doctor's patriotism had easily overcome what in his case was a scanty Aberdonian prudence. Samuel lopped off a quantity of the article sent him; Dr. Calder wrote to him beseechingly, and Samuel, when he learned how matters stood, behaved with his usual tender-heartedness to any



Yours very truly
Wm. N. Puffer
P. N. P.
Oct. 16. 1822

one in distress. Samuel drew in his horns. He wrote to the proprietor who had sent him the specimen, to explain, in characteristic fashion: "I considered the redundancy which I lopped away, not as the consequence of negligence or inability, but as the result of superfluous diligence naturally exerted on the first article. He that does too much soon learns to do less. By his own account, however" (Dr. Calder's), "it appears that he has shown what I think an improper degree of turbulence and impatience. I have advised him, and he has promised, to be hereafter less tenacious of his own determination, and more pliable to the opinion of those whom they may consult. I entreat, therefore, that all the past may be forgotten; that he may stand where he stood before, and be permitted to proceed with the work in which he is engaged. Do not refuse this request to, Sir, your most humble servant, Samuel Johnson"—great but tender-hearted moralist! Johnson even tried personally what he could do with an anonymous proprietor who was angrier than all the rest, but in vain, "Mr.—is, as I feared," he wrote to Calder, "so angry and so resolute, that I could not impress him in your favour, nor have any hope from him. If anything is done, it must be with the other proprietors. I am sorry for it. I am, Sir, your very humble servant, Sam. Johnson." Poor Calder addressed the "other proprietors," and mainly the chief proprietor, Mr. Longman, to whom a long letter from him is extant. To no purpose;—Mr. Blank, "angry and resolute," carried the day. "Mr. Longman," says Nichols, "whose amenity of manners is pleasingly recollected by all who knew him, endeavoured in vain to mediate between Dr. Calder and the proprietors. The breach was made, and after much epistolary altercation, the contract was wholly dissolved." Dr. Calder, we may add, turns up in the Percy correspondence, some ten or twelve years afterwards, marrying a rich wife, who made him happy among his books during his declining years, but Chambers's Cyclopædia knew him no more. The new editor who bestowed his name on it, so that it afterwards grew to be Rees's Cyclopædia, was Dr. Abraham Rees. He was a Dissenting minister, from Montgomeryshire originally, who at nineteen was made mathematical tutor of a great Dissenting academy near London, and was famous for his proficiency in the sciences. Under his editorship a new issue of the Dictionary in weekly numbers was commenced in 1778, and completed in 1786. The sale was four or five thousand a week—a very considerable one for such a work in those times; and Mr. Longman, the chief proprietor, profited accordingly. Another and a final remodelling of Chambers's work, again under the auspices of Dr. Rees, belongs to a future section of our history.

Like his uncle, the founder, the second Thomas Longman was both a publisher of works, solid and valuable in their day, and a steady purchaser of good copyrights and of shares in good copyrights. In the books of the Stationers' Company he figures as whole or part publisher of dictionaries, histories, and law books, by the Kendricks, Hookes, Lelands, and Horsefields—safe and profitable hands in their day and generation, but as forgotten now as will be, a hundred years hence, nine out of ten of the names which figure largely in "our advertising columns!" As a buyer of shares, he appears to have been more miscellaneous. Fragments of the copyrights of the Arabian Nights and of Clarke on the Attributes, of Gil Blas and of Cocker's Arithmetic, of Johnson's Rasselas, of Spectators and Tatlers, Grandsons and Humphrey Clinkers, figure among Thomas Longman's purchases. As the eighteenth century wore on, however, the share system dwindled. It was acted on to some extent at the beginning of the present century, and it is not quite extinct even now. But its decay is steadily traceable during the final quarter of last century—the great capitalist gradually absorbing the small one (in literature as in so many other things), association and co-operation giving way to isolation and competition. When we see how "eminent publisher" holds aloof from "eminent publisher" in these days, it is doubly curious to read of such a publishers' club as that to which the second Thomas Longman belonged. It met first at the Devil Tavern, Temple Bar, where Ben Jonson once lorded it, and Humphrey Wanley with Peter Le Neve laid or sketched the foundations of the Society of Antiquaries. It migrated to the Grecian, and then from a weekly became a monthly at the Shakespeare. Tom Davies (in whose back shop Bozzy first saw and spoke to Johnson) was of it; and there he first broached the idea of his solitary hit, the Life of Garrick, not being at all afraid that any one else would run away with the idea. And greater men in the trade belonged to it,—James Dodsley, who died worth 70,000*l.*, and published "the late Mr. Burke's" Reflections,—"honest Tom Payne," Robert Baldwin, Lockyer Davis, the eminent Cadell, the first publisher of his time, Thomas Evans, the great friend to Christopher Brown, and last, not least, Christopher Brown's employer himself, Thomas Longman, of whom Will West says that he was "a man of a fine mild placid disposition," and that "his business always appeared more a source of amusement to him than of anxiety or care," so that, whether he talked much or not, his presence would be always acceptable at the Shakespeare. A generous man, too, was Thomas Longman, after the best practical English fashion, when generosity promised to be useful or fruitful. George Robinson, who, "before the year 1780, had the largest wholesale trade that was ever carried on by an individual," was often "heard to acknowledge his gratitude to the late Mr. Thomas Longman, who liberally, and unasked, offered him any sum, on credit, that might be wanted." For those were days of association and co-operation, not of isolation and competition. This George Robinson

must have been a singular man. "It was his opinion," we are told, that liberality to authors was the true spirit of bookselling enterprise." Curious.

From 1755, when the second Thomas Longman succeeded to the business, onward to 1795, about which time he began to retire from commercial life, there is a period of forty years. Forty years seems a long period, yet it affords comparatively little material for biography when the career of the hero of the story is one of quiet, steady prosperity. The lapse of forty years had not only improved Thomas Longman's position; it had largely augmented the reading portion of the community, paving the way for the great publishing hits and enormous profits realised by them from the opening of the present century downwards. This is what Mr. James Lackington, writing in 1791, says of British book-buying and book-selling after a good many years' busy experience of it, and on a very large and wide scale too: "I cannot help observing," says the founder of the Temple of the Muses, "that the sale of books in general has increased prodigiously within the last twenty years. According to the best estimation I have been able to make, I suppose that more than four times the number of books are sold now than were sold twenty years since. The poorer sort of farmers, and even the poor country people in general, who, before that period, spent their winter evenings in relating stories of witches, ghosts, hobgoblins, &c., now shorten the nights by having their sons and daughters read tales, romances, &c., and on entering their houses, you may see *Tom Jones*, *Roderick Random*, and other entertaining books stuck up on their bacon-racks, &c., and if *John* goes to town with a load of hay, he is charged to be sure not to forget to bring home "*Peregrine Pickle's Adventures*;" and when *Dolly* is sent to market to sell her eggs, she is commissioned to purchase the history of Pamela Andrews. In short, all ranks and degrees now read." Of course they did, for if such things were done in the green tree, greater must have been done in the dry. If farmers and their families were taking to reading, what must have been the "intellectual movement" among the upper ranks, the nobility and gentry, the clergy, and other professions, and the growing middle class, commercial and trading. Nor, although Mr. Mudie was yet a long way off, does the book-club appear to have been an invention of the enlightened nineteenth century. "A number of book-clubs," says James Lackington, "are also formed in every part of England, where each member subscribes a certain sum quarterly to purchase books; in some of these clubs, the books, after they have been read by all the subscribers, are sold among them to the highest bidder, and the money produced by such sale is expended in fresh purchases, by which prudent and judicious mode, each member has it in his power to become possessed of the work of any particular author he may judge deserving a superior degree of attention; and the members at large enjoy the advantage of a continual succession of different publications, instead of being restricted to a repeated perusal of the same authors; which must have been the case if so rational a plan had not been adopted." Nor, though "national education" was not a question of the day, and no educational committee of Privy Council existed, was there an absence of educational effort, even if abandoned to the voluntary principle. James Lackington saw what effect the progress of education would have upon book-buying. "The Sunday schools," he says, "are spreading very fast in most parts of England, which will accelerate the diffusion of knowledge among the lower classes of the community, and in a very few years increase the sale of books. Here permit me earnestly," with such a prospect the worthy man grows enthusiastic, "to call on every honest bookseller (I trust my call will not be in vain), as well as on every friend to the extension of knowledge, to unite (as *you*, I am confident, will), in a hearty AMEN, with, Dear Friend, ever yours, &c.," for Lackington's memoirs are written in the form of letters to an imaginary confidant.

It was about 1792 that the second Thomas Longman began to withdraw from business, and his place to be filled by his son, Thomas Norton Longman, born in 1771; and he for years, with accessions of partners, swayed the destinies of the house, which under his rule rose to be what it is now. In 1792 Mr. Thomas Brown, son of Christopher, formerly mentioned, entered, as an apprentice, the "house" in which he subsequently became a partner, and with which after the lapse of sixty years he remains locally connected, the Nestor of 39, Paternoster-row. Thomas Longman, before his death, had migrated from Paternoster-row to Hampstead, but he still, it is understood, lent a helping hand on magazine days to his son—who, by the way, had been carefully trained to the business. The founder's nephew died at Hampstead on the 5th of February, 1797, bequeathing his business to his son and successor, Thomas Norton. A plain man, of simple habits, he left in his will an injunction to his executors to order his obsequies as frugally as might be; for, he said, "I hate the foolish parade of pompous funerals." He bequeathed a legacy of 300*l.* to his "late faithful servant Christopher Brown," whose son Thomas was then a young apprentice of "the house." He left rings to various bookselling notabilities of his time, friends of the Shakespeare and others, to the eminent Cadell and the respectable Rivington. And so he was gathered to his fathers.

Of three sons whom he left, one, George, went not into bookselling, but into the business of a stationer, and became in time the head of the great firm of Dickinson, the paper-makers, as well as M.P. for Maidstone. On Thomas Norton Longman, as formerly said, devolved the business in Paternoster-row, which he had already conducted during the last years of his father's life. It would appear that even

before his father's death he had taken a partner in the person of Mr. Owen Rees, who for more than forty years continued in active connection with "the house." It was a good choice. Owen Rees had, we believe, been a bookseller at Bristol, the native place of the first Thomas Longman of ail, and was a man of industry and acumen. The two partners brought youth, energy, and ability to front the new time and its new demands in the publishing and bookselling way. Before the close of the eighteenth century, the house of Longman and Rees had become one of the largest in the City, both as publishers and book-merchants. When there was talk of an additional paper duty, the

Ministers consulted, according to West, the new firm, and on their protest desisted; a reverse course, according to the same authority, would have checked operations on the part of that one firm alone to the extent of 100,000*l*. Before the opening of the nineteenth century they had become possessed of some new and valuable copyrights—notably the grammar of "Lindley Murray, of the city of York," of which and whom all the world has heard. This was in 1799, and we approach now the nineteenth century, with which the House of Longman took a new start. Enough, therefore, for the present.

(To be continued.)

THE DRAMA, MUSIC, ART, SCIENCE, &c.

ART AND ARTISTS.

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.

THERE IS NO NEED of conspicuous placards and circulars from the Art Unions, such as abound in these rooms, to acquaint one for what market the bulk of the work here is manufactured. The pictures themselves declare it with sufficient clearness. Eight hundred and sixty-nine articles in all, including sculpture; and how few among them which can tell us anything, or add anything to our happiness! And if picture or sculpture can do neither of these things, it is surely a very singular "work of art."

Before the canvases of Mr. Hurlstone, the president, we at least feel in the presence of an artist and a gentleman. "Margaret of Anjou and Prince Edward in the Wood, after the Battle of Hexham" (179), is an ambitious historical attempt, the most so in the exhibition, and has a certain grandeur of manner, as well as of aim, in a conventional second-hand way. The handsome stagey robbers need not terrify the young Prince so very much; but the regally-clad figure of his mother is queenly and expressive, and the group a well-composed one. The colour is pretentious and "loud" rather than harmonious. Mr. Hurlstone's four other pictures are portraits. In all we recognise an artist-like feeling, and a tradition caught up from the great masters of the English school—as especially in Nos. 30, "The Sons of Captain Lowther," and 58, "The Daughters of Sir William Eden," both which are converted into subject or fancy pieces. Despite the too obvious effort with which this is done, despite lank legs and rigidity of expression, there is much to interest one in these pictures. In the full-length of "Captain Hopwood" (118), a vigorous and honest portrait, the dogs are by Ansdell, and are, of course, treated with that artist's usual robust truth.

Mr. Salter's "Union of the Rose and the Lily—First Interview of King Charles and Henrietta" (119) scarcely lies within the range of criticism. When everything—expression, action, colour, composition—is so inartificial, where are we to begin? Mme. Tussaud can supply us with as animated a group of waxwork, and with as pretty a show of silks and laces. As for "Shylock and Jessica" (225), is it not a trifle too daring to paint a "venerable patriarch" model, slightly—no, not slightly—dashed with the vagabond, and call it Shylock? Mr. Cobbett sends seven canvases, mostly of large size, two of them Brittany subjects, the rest showy saleable scenes of factitious life, the true whereabouts of which is the artist's own studio. Take any one of these supposed "Welsh" peasant scenes—"Helping baby over the stile" (241), say, or "A Wreath of Wild Flowers" (297), or "A Rustic Bride" (470), what is Mr. Cobbett's receipt for an "effective" picture? To paint a well-proportioned London courtesan or two, idealise their faces into simpering prettiness of a conventional pattern, drape them in garments such as neither courtesan nor peasant wears—loose jackets and bright petticoats of indeterminate material. All this bright, picturesque, and even vigorous inanity shows power to have done far better if the painter had ever bethought himself of the *morals* of his art, of the value of reality. Of the same "school" is Mr. Henzell, who sends two pieces—"Seaside Courtship" (194), a bright carefully elaborated piece of painter's prettiness; and a "Sea-breeze" (326), three bare-legged supposititious fish-girls crossing the sands in a line. Mr. T. Roberts is a little more real in his "Flower on the Window-sill" (73), a young city girl stooping over her pet flower. Of Mr. Woolmer what need to speak? He sends his usual quota of pseudo-romantic "creations," wherein nothing is real but the paint. Take one out of his eight pictures as a sample of his familiar stock-in-trade, "The Serenade" (357). In a misty boudoir a young lady with bare bosom has slipped off half her clothes. There they lie, a mere mass of vague colour. On her toilet-table are strewn a curious assortment of improbable articles—a live spaniel for one. Outside the casement peers a male face.

But it is time to step out of this stifling studio atmosphere, if we can, into nature. In landscape there are some really good pictures, fresh and authentic. Among the very best are Mr. Vicat Cole's, to which we drew attention last week. "Spring-time" (16) is a charming scene from one of the southern slopes of the North Downs in Surrey, looking south-west towards Sussex and Hind Head. The foreground, with its wealth of wild flowers and varied hues, is beautifully painted. Pity this near group of children is painted quite so elaborately; they

do not fall into their place in the picture, but stand out from it—a common fault on the part of all but the greatest landscape painters. In "Harvest Time, painted at Holmbury Hill" (106), we have a similar but still more lovely point of view, and under a different aspect. On the undulating slope in the foreground the gleaming corn stands in stacks. Beyond rises upwards one of the spurs of the North Downs, richly clothed with trees; beyond it Ewhurst Windmill. To the left stretches a purple mass of mingled copse and arable land, through which gleams the silver line of one of the tributaries of the Wey, with its chain of mill ponds. Looking onwards, the eye loses itself in the weald of Surrey and Sussex; the hills towards Petworth closing the view. Westward, the peculiar outline of Hind Head is seen again. In nature, the cloud-like forms of the Sussex Downs, thirty miles distant, would here and there be caught through gaps in the hills in the extreme distance southward. This we lose in the picture; the weakest points in which are the distance—at once too solid and too vague—and the sky, which is not well studied and well selected. Of Mr. Vicat Cole's other Surrey scenes, one of the most beautiful is 306, "Young Corn and Clover in June," the foreground of which, with its mixture of the tender greens of the young corn and the rich purples of the clover, is a feast to the eye, and in a subtle way the mind too, by harmony of tone and beauty of natural texture. "A Mill-pond in Evelyn Wood" (668), a water-colour drawing, is a scene of tranquil sylvan beauty, good in colour, good in composition, and (best merit of all) good in its animating feeling of nature.

Next to the Surrey scenes of Mr. Vicat Cole, the Berkshire ones of Mr. Gosling give us the greatest pleasure—scenery also familiar to us, and of which, therefore, we can easily detect whether or not the essential characteristics have been caught. We especially like Mr. Gosling's water pieces. "Summer on the Thames" (234) wants but one thing—a nobler aspect of sky. As we gaze on the broad, placid stream, and watch the motionless, broad-leaved water lilies, how we envy those figures in the punt lying half-way across; how wistfully we glance towards the old-fashioned cottage on the river's brink, backed by ample trees! "A Pool" (578) is marked by the same characteristics of scene and treatment. Tranquil, secluded water, water lilies floating on its bosom, tall rushes growing luxuriantly at its edge, trees all around, to the left a rustic bridge, make up a picture simple and delightful. We cannot say we derive as much mere pleasure from Mr. Syer's landscapes, but we willingly admit the power and careful painting of his "Tantallon Castle" (87), a large and ambitious work. Around the projecting rock, on which stands the grey shell of the venerable castle, a still angry sea chafes. On the sands in the foreground, figures are busy with the helpless, dismantled, wrecked vessel, which yesterday met destruction from the rocky coast.

We do not pretend to much familiarity with the Norwegian scenery of which Mr. West delights to show his knowledge; but we recognise its solemn lonely grandeur, the simple and noble elements which characterise it. Of Mr. West's seven canvases, only three, we think, are from English (and Welsh) scenery. Of these 492, "Fishing-boats off Sandy Island," is an impressive and well-drawn example. Of the landscape-manufacturers—the Boddingtons, Percys, Clints, and the rest—there is little need to speak. Nor could we make things pleasant to the hopelessly confirmed mannerists—the Pettitts, Zeitlers, and others; nor even to Mr. Pyne himself, who sends but one picture, "Wrecks and Wreckers off Beaumaris" (74). Mr. J. Danby's "Land's End, Cornwall" (464) is a poetic effect of sunset glories, streaming from beyond England's westernmost rock, and the vexed sea which frets on either side, such as "satisfies the desires of the mind," even though one may have seen such effects once or twice before from the same hand.

At Mr. A. W. Hunt's carefully-studied landscapes we always look with interest and a certain feeling of freshness. Of his "Long Shadows across a narrow Glen" (48) the only fault is the title. It is an admirable, if somewhat literal, study of a rocky glen, under an effect of perfectly uniform light. In a different style is Mr. Nalder's "When the Swallows homeward fly" (101), a very quaint and archaic-looking landscape, the conspicuous feature of which is a grotesquely-contorted pollard bowing over a sluggish stream. Who would like to have so obtrusive a piece of nature's grotesque constantly before his eyes, thus emphasised and detached from the surrounding scenery, in which it would assume a far more subordinate

and subdued part? Yet in the moment chosen, the solemnity of late autumn, the significant gathering of the numberless swallows on and around the alder, the grand purple sunset, extending to the very zenith—a sunset such as only autumn brings forth—real poetic feeling is shown, that rarest attribute (singular to say) in the modern landscapist.

Among the painters of cattle-pieces, Mr. G. Cole is the leading exhibitor. "A Home Stall in Carnarvonshire" (36) is his most important picture, and displays much showy vigour and truth. But we prefer his small "Welsh Interior with Sheep and Donkey" (203), which is a better picture as a whole, better composed, more harmonious in colour. In his other canvases, where landscape is introduced, there is not the same unity, nor the same level of power in the painting. By Mr. T. Earl there are three or four vigorous bits of animal life. We may mention in particular 275, "Dogs and Part-ridge." Mr. T. Heaphy's modest and carefully-painted "Fox Cubs and Sheldrake" (230) is far better than his ambitious "From the Market-place, Ceuta" (457). Mr. Duffield's fruit pieces (123 and 349) have their usual matter-of-fact merit; and the same may be said of Mrs. Duffield's flower pieces. Far more to our mind are transcripts of the minor life of the woods and lanes, such as Mr. T. Worsey's "Robin's Nest" (276). Robin Redbreast in his grey nest, amid yellow primroses and the purple violets, make up a composition which Nature herself has rendered a study for composition and harmonious colour. Real artistic feeling, however, may do what it likes with any material. Mr. S. T. Whiteford's "Still Life" (753), a water-colour drawing, consists only of a dead wood-pigeon, a few vegetables, and a crockery mug or two—a mere kitchen piece. But it is lovely in colour and refined in painting.

We must return a moment to the figure pieces, and call attention to Mr. J. Campbell, jun.'s "Rest and Home" (738), an oil-picture hung in the water-colour room. Mr. Campbell is here poaching on Mr. Luard's ground, but is no servile copyist. Two figures are sitting in a boat drifting idly on the stream. A one-armed officer is gazing listlessly before him; beside him sits wife or sister, looking earnestly and wistfully into his face. With much that is hard and imperfect in the picture as a whole, there is reality in these faces—and that is always interesting. Better a little stiffness and lack of beauty than the merely pretty and factitious, tedious parents of inextinguishable yawns.

INSTITUTION OF FINE ARTS.

IF ANY SEEK UTER SOLITUDE in the heart of a great city, let him turn into the Portland Gallery, any day after the private view, and realise a new experience. We had deferred notice of this exhibition in the hopes of matter for a rational word arising in moments of reflection. But it was an ill-advised proceeding. After the lapse of a day or two the whole four hundred and eighty-three pictures threatened to vanish from memory bodily, so little individual impression had any made; and we were fain to realise the experience hinted at above. Perhaps an indulgent public will waive any claim for much speech on the occasion.

There are perhaps half a dozen works here, or studies rather, of any artistic pretension. Among these Mr. F. Smallfield's two little pieces suggest themselves—"A Wintry Walk" (4), a boy loaded with game trudging through the snow; and "The Middy's Presents" (378), an interior with a young lady and a few "curiosities." Mr. A. Rossiter's study—not his pictures—"The Little Student" (459), a young school-girl, also recalls itself to mind unbidden, as a quiet earnest study from humble life, at once real and refined in its art. W. J. Webbe's "Caught" (443) is not a mere study, but a picture, at once dramatic and truthful: a negro in prison—we see his doleful face peering through the barred opening above the locked door—while a group of bloodhounds stand sniffing around it. There are three landscapes by Mr. A. W. Hunt. One of them, "Track of an Old World Glacier" (90), is a very remarkable rendering of the varied outline and tint to be found up among the icy sides of the Alps. J. D. Watson's "Bit of Rusticity" (220) is a clever water-colour sketch of a fresh-coloured child. Mr. H. Moore's "Hawthorn Bush" (138) is a happy study of a happy subject. Mrs. Eliz. Murray's two water-colour drawings from Tenerife life—"The Irresistible Beggar" (218), a monk through whose closed hood two black eyes grotesquely gleam upon a mother and her child; and "Present of Fruit" (222), a young dark-eyed female, fruit in hand—have all that lady's usual brilliancy of manner and emptiness of matter. Among the still-life pieces may be found two or three of real artistic merit; as Miss Hunt's "Pine-apple, &c." (426), chalky, but refined in treatment; and again, Mr. Finlayson's "Deserted Home," an empty bird's nest, with its forsaken egg.

The best of the more pretentious works are Mr. J. G. Naish's three pictures—"Angling for Rock Fish near the Lizard" (261); "Rough Hands and Warm Hearts" (280), a young fisherman and his sweetheart; and

"'Tis the hard grey English weather
That breeds hard English men,"

(346), a fisherman in his open boat. Mr. Naish follows the lead a successful man or two have given, and with a certain hard vigour. In the school of Mr. Paton we have Mr. J. C. Fitzgerald's "Lost Friend" (287); personified flowers mourning a dead robin—a really pretty and interesting little picture, only that it makes one's eyes ache to decipher all its meaning.

Of Mr. Weigall's "Medora" (50), and other less laboured inanities, no need to speak. Nor of Mr. R. S. Lauder the Scottish Academician's canvases, Scriptural and "poetic," "sicklied o'er," not "with the pale cast of thought," but with a very stale mannerism. The most conspicuous is an illustration of Hogg's "Queen's Wake," a greenish-clad nymph lying dead in a greenish, rocky landscape. Of Mr. Dicksee's various compositions of prettiness to order, "The Bashful Boy" (7), a handsome young mother and her little one, is the most carefully elaborated and specious. Mr. Hayllar's bits of peasant character, "A Quiet Pipe" (8), and "Controversy" (292), have a slovenly force and point in them. Mr. Burgess's "Puritan Lady" (89) is a pretty *ad captandum* study, with a silly title. Mr. C. J. Lewis sends ten pictures. If the effort or no effort dispersed over these ten had been condensed into one of them, "Happy Days" (297)—an outdoor garden scene of a mother playing with her baby, servant and child looking on—a good picture might have been the result.

Many of the landscapes are plausible; few are real and earnest; none poetic. The public knows very well what the Williamsses, Percys, Peels, have to give it; has found the gauge of accomplished Mrs. Oliver's talent; and will soon get tired of the sea-pieces of Edwin Hayes, the Associate of the Irish Academy, if he repeat the same topic for ever.

VICTORIA CROSS GALLERY.

MR. DESANGES reopens at the Egyptian Hall his collection of pictures, illustrative of the feats of individual heroism which have won the Victoria Cross; with the addition of twenty-four portraits and scenes drawn from the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, as the previous ones were drawn from the Russian War. Twenty-four pictures—many of them elaborate compositions—painted in eight months! In eight years an artist might have hoped to have realised on canvas, by help of high imagination and much travel and research, one such terrible scene with due dramatic power and living expression, not to mention lower artistic requisites. But who ever saw a battle-piece that was a work of art, except in Greek sculpture, or from the hands of a M. Angelo or Leonardo? On the whole, one rejoices that the English Government does not imitate the example of the French. In such a Gallery as the present, one's patriotism wages a sore conflict with one's sense of what is due to art and to truth, and is, we fear, worsted. Very exciting, at a first glance, are even these random illustrations of extraordinary feats of individual resolution and demoniac force of will. But try to realise these horses prancing over uneven rocks, these glaring wicked Sepoys, throwing up their arms, and expiring without an effort, almost before they have received the ball which is their due! One rejoices in the mud-stained boots of such and such a gallant officer: it looks like a "reality of war." But what a singular circumstance it is, that our hero's hair and whiskers are always precisely in that nice state of perfection in which Mr. Truefitt would send him forth into Piccadilly, no single hair out of its place! How capitably those whiskers were "fixed" thus to stand the fury of Sepoys and of the sultry weather, and of one's own exertions. Ah! Mr. Desanges, you doubtless have had your own troubles with sitters and their fair allies.

Some of the reduced copies of these "grand" scenes have, from the mere force of condensation, a more artist-like look. The portrait-studies for the pictures have also merit. The photographs of the pictures will, doubtless, prove very attractive to the friends of the Victoria Cross heroes—to whom, after all, rather than to the vulgar public, the painter's appeal lies. The pictures pretend, in fact, to being little more than portraits of distinguished young soldiers "in character;" and are not to be judged too critically.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER on the Female School of Design, Gower-street, and the Committee of Council on Education, South Kensington, is not without interest:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CRITIC.

May an old student of the original School of Design beg space in your pages for a few observations on a question pending between the above, at the present moment of the utmost importance to both art and manufacture?

The Female School of Design has received notice, dated 1st December 1859, that the Lords of her Majesty's most honourable Privy Council on Education consider the time has arrived when the department should no longer be charged with any of the local expenses. In fact, if the only remaining portion of the original School of Design fail to obtain a sufficient sum to provide a local habitation and pay for taxes and attendants, it will cease to exist, as it now costs the country the alarming amount of nearly five hundred a year.

Allow me to state as briefly as possible what the school already has done towards the advancement of art in combination with manufacture, and to ask through your columns why the most successful portion of the art educational scheme is to receive such a damper at a time when foreign designs are about to admitted duty free, and when the voice of the country proclaims the necessity of finding remunerative employment for female labour, while the artistic success of the school proves that females can contest successfully with the stronger sex in the higher branches of artistic labour?

To prove the success of the female school I must give the names of a few of the many female artists who are now proving to the world that women can wield the pencil and the palette as well as the men; and, although the Gower-street School is no Royal Academy with time-honoured patronage, yet the pupils have found their way into the Palace, and without the assistance of the magic R.A., are becoming welcome guests at the breakfast table of the great, and can add beauty to the bridal dress of the highest in the land:—The present superintendent, Miss Gann, whose designs for lace (when a student) were purchased by her Majesty; Janet Fife, another student, designed the bridal robes for the Princess Royal, the competition for which was open to South Kensington

and the ladies of Gower-street; Miss Mills, the present teacher of her Royal Highness the Princess Louisa—all the female teachers of the district schools of the metropolis.

Miss Greig, Directress of the School of Art, Philadelphia, four members of the Gallery of Female Artists, the head female teacher, and fifteen out of seventeen of the pupil teachers at South Kensington, are a few of those who have there received their artistic education, without reference to the many who are not only getting their living by private teaching or designing for manufacturers, but are sowing broadcast, art in connection with manufacture, throughout the country. And if the attempt to centralise art education at the extreme west of London has been a costly failure, why should the successful portion be sacrificed by removal to a distance, that will give to the students an additional walk of seven miles a day, that is, to Brompton and back, to study in a place as unfit for the purpose as could well be devised?

But above all, let us look at the want of common courtesy on the part of my Lords. In October 1859 they gave to Miss Gann, who had previously fulfilled the duties, her appointment as Superintendent, and in December of the same year notice to close the school, unless it could be rendered self supporting, without so much as suggesting the means, while the payer of the bill, John Bull, is to have French designs (of which he cares nothing) admitted duty free. The money freely paid for the support of Gower-street School, will be fooled away on the museum at South Kensington, which has already become a fashionable lounge for West-end idlers, and a place of rendezvous for the foreign section of the social evil.

The school in Gower-street is admirably situated for its present purpose, in the borough of Finsbury, where reside the principal manufacturers of gold and silver: modellers, chasers, die sinkers, and engravers; in fact, all the trades in London where art and manufacture go hand in hand, have chosen the north and north-east districts as most suited for their convenience.

The school has had a powerful influence in creating a taste for the combination of true art with manufacturing design, by giving a regular course of instruction, which the private drawing master or mistress is unable. It is open for study five days a week. Its merits or demerits are fairly before the public, and the amount collected from the lovers of art and the good, during the next three months, will decide whether the school has an independent existence, or the best fruits of art education be thrown to the winds.—I beg to remain, Mr. Editor, your obedient servant,

GOLDFINCH.

AS WE PREDICTED in our last impression, the adjourned debate of the Royal Academicians did not end favourably for Mr. Cope's motion, which was wisely withdrawn. Had it been pressed, it is probable that its discomfiture would have been still more decisive. That those who thirst for reform may not entirely despair, we may inform them that a suggestion was thrown out by the President which is likely to lead to something far more comprehensive than Mr. Cope's plan. What the exact nature of this is we are not (in conformity with the principles which we have already laid down) at liberty to specify. We believe, however, that it will satisfy all prudent reformers, without disturbing existing honours or privileges. Sir C. Eastlake's scheme will be deliberated upon in Council and when put into form will be brought before the general body of Academicians for discussion and adoption.

The coming Academy Exhibition promises to be a strong one, especially on the part of the younger men. From Mr. Millais we shall have the "Parting of one of the Black Brunswickers with his Mistress on the Eve of the Battle of Waterloo." Report describes the picture as combining all the care of the master's earlier style with the spirit, the freedom, the *elan* of his later—as, in fact, a decisive step in advance after that appearance of wavering aims which some fancied they had discovered in this remarkable artist. Mr. Holman Hunt reserves his "Finding of Christ in the Temple," the product of five laborious years of travel, research, and conscientious thought, for exhibition by itself. The picture is not yet sold, we believe. More than one are willing to give the very considerable price justly fixed on it, in consideration of the large outlay of time and other expenditure it has cost; but the artist reserves the copy-right, as is now the custom. And this reservation implies the purchaser's abstinence from the luxury of possessing his own picture during the preliminary years it remains in the hands of the engravers—a sore privation in such a case, which, perhaps, few private gentlemen would be willing to undergo. This is a difficulty which of late years has thrown many of our most important modern English pictures into the hands of the dealers. Mr. Philip has experienced very serious artistic difficulties, inevitable in such a task, in the execution of his trying commission—"The Marriage of the Princess Royal"—but is said to have successfully overcome them. Mr. Dobson, the new Associate, sends an important religious picture (a commission), "The Adoration of the Shepherds," which is described to us as having all this artist's characteristic simplicity and beauty of composition, high tone of feeling, and purity of painting. A finished study, by the same hand, of a little German girl, a naïve and taking subject, very purely and tenderly painted, will have many admirers. Mr. Luard's illness, we regret to say, continues far too serious to allow the hope of his returning to his art for some time to come. His absence as an exhibitor will be felt. Mr. Gale sends a composition on an important and interesting theme—"Columbus sent home in Chains." The great man in adversity is represented in his ship's cabin, musing in solemn meditation over a chart which lies extended before him. Among the landscapes we anticipate a powerful and interesting contingent from the Linnells—father and sons—who have this year been reserving themselves exclusively for the Academy. Mr. Solomon Hart will send five pictures this year, as a compensation for the absence of his works from last year's exhibition. The most important of these will be a fine treatment of the interesting subject of Lady Jane Grey debating with Feckenham in her cell in the Tower; and another and larger picture of Stephen Langton communicating to the Barons in the aisle of Old St. Paul's the contents of the discovered Charter. If we be not mistaken, both these works will tend materially to raise the reputation of Mr. Hart. Mr. Abraham Solomon, whose "Waiting for the Verdict" and other works have rendered him popular, has a work which will astonish, we imagine, those who have complained of the *hardness*, whilst they have admitted the ability, of his former works. The subject is a masquerade party returning over one of the London bridges at the moment when a poor girl, "One more unfortunate," has just been taken out of the water. The contrast between thoughtless life and that death which closes all accounts is admirably illustrated. We forbear, however, to criticise in

this, as in all cases, until the work appears upon the walls of the Academy.

A collection of pictures by Mr. Linton has just been disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods. We subjoin the prices of the most important lots:—135. "A Mill, at Carshalton," on the Wandle, 91 gs. (Fores.) 142. "Maryport, Cumberland," 50 gs. (Herbert.) 146. "An old Volcanic Lake, near the Pontine Marshes, 40 gs. (Colls.) 148. "Neapolitan Peasants Reposing," 40 gs. (Radclyffe.) 153. "An Ancient Tomb in the Roman Campagna," 52 gs. (Rought.) 154. "Caius Marius sitting among the Ruins of Carthage," 55 gs. (Grundy.) 155. "Alexander the Great besieging Tyre," 55 gs. (Ditto.) 274. "A Scene near the Grand Canal, Venice," 53 gs. (Shepherd.) 278. "A small Canal, at Venice," 43 gs. (Henry.) 281. "Retirement," 51 gs. (Grundy, of Liverpool.) 289. "Positano," in the Bay of Salerno, at the base of Monte San Angelo, 51 gs. (Field.) 290. "Castellamare," Bay of Naples, 80 gs. (Vokins.) 292. "The Lake of Nemi," Italy, 42 gs. (Ditto.) 293. "Halton Forge," on the Lune, near Lancaster, 105 gs. (Rought.) 294. "Epping Forest," a scene near Woodford Wells, 95 gs. (Ditto.) 295. "Il Pizzo, near the Plains of Maida," in Calabria—the scene of Murat's death, 60 gs. (Ditto.) 296. "The Gulf of Gaeta," near Naples, 41 gs. (Grundy.) 297. "Windsor Castle," from the Park, 40 gs. (Vokins.) 298. "The Lake of Como," Italy, 42 gs. (Colls.) 300. "Derwentwater," Cumberland, 50 gs. (Williams.) 305. "A Calabrian Fortress," brigands driving off cattle, 46 gs. (Rought.) 305. "The Temples of Paestum," Italy, 135 gs. (Wellmore.) 307. "Civita Castellana," near Rome, 59 gs. (Rought.) 308. "The Vale of Lonsdale," near Lancaster, 81 gs. (Pearce.) 309. "Venice," a gala day on the Grand Canal, 71 gs. (Rought.) 310. "Corfe Castle, Dorset," 40 gs. (Radclyffe.) The total sum realised was 3625*l*.

A handsome Carrara marble monument has just been erected in memory of the late Duchess of Cleveland, in Staindrop Church, near Raby Castle, Durham. The design consists of a recumbent figure upon a Gothic altar tomb; above, a basso-relievo of an angel; the whole surmounted with an encircled Gothic canopy. This monument is the work of Mr. Physick.

On Wednesday evening the concluding lecture of the series in connection with the Architectural Museum was delivered in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum by Mr. R. H. Smith, the assistant keeper of the Art Department, on "Architecture, as developed by the various Races of Man," tracing the origin and progress of the great structural art from its rude to its more refined, and from its early and mediæval to its more modern forms. The Committee of Council on Education, in conjunction with the directors of the Museum, unremitting in their efforts to furnish information for the multitude, now propose to follow up these lectures, and those on Art topics and Food, delivered since the beginning of the year, by a series of lectures on "Science," so as to indicate the best methods of acquiring and communicating knowledge—in Experimental Physics, by Professor Tyndall; Mechanical Physics, by the Rev. Mr. Cowie; Geometry, and its application to mechanical and machine drawings, and Practical Architecture, by Professor Bradley; Geology, by Professor Smyth; Zoology, by Professor Huxley; and Botany, by Dr. Lankester. The public usefulness of the institution might be materially increased if, under what is called the "science minute" of the Science and Art Department, rewards were offered for the encouragement of really good scientific inventions, improvements, and discoveries—a practice pursued in France, but never followed here. The entire Museum will be thrown open to the public throughout the Easter holidays.

On Saturday last, a meeting was held in the library at Bridgewater House, for the purpose of inspecting Mr. Noble's model for a memorial to be erected to the late Lord Lyons, in St. Paul's Cathedral. The figure, which is to be of heroic size, will be in Sicilian marble. It represents Lord Lyons in full uniform as admiral, and decorated with the most honourable of the many orders which were conferred upon him during his long career. The attitude is easy and dignified, and the cloak, half drooping from the shoulders, serving as a kind of background and giving fullness and effect to the whole. The likeness is exceedingly well preserved. At the meeting, the chair was taken by Lord Clarence Paget, who stated that Mr. Noble had undertaken to execute the whole work for 1000*l*., a sum so moderate that he was sure the offer was made more in a spirit of friendship for the late Lord, than as an amount of the real price of such a work. The sum subscribed, however, is as yet only 650*l*., and although there were many friends of the late Lord Lyons who would be willing to make up the deficiency, it was thought better to keep open the lists and allow the public to contribute the required sum. Resolutions in favour of the model of the statue, and that the lists should be kept open, were therefore proposed and carried; and, in a conversation which ensued, it was stated that the Dean and Chapter have granted gratuitously a most eligible site for the monument.

MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

PASSION WEEK IS NOT USUALLY VERY PROLIFIC in good concerts. The programme issued by the directorate of the "Monday Popular" on the 2nd inst., although more scant than ordinary in its dimension, contained much that was extremely interesting. Three things out of the four in the first division of the entertainment were quite fresh at St. James's Hall. Of these, a song by Beethoven, "Oh beauteous daughter of the starry race," claims special note, alike from the intrinsic merits of the composition and the highly artistic and impressive style in which it was sung by Mr. Sims Reeves. We are taught to believe that the song in the original is entitled "Busslied," and that it was arranged as a funeral quintet by Prince Nicolas Galitzin, and dedicated to the *manes* of its illustrious composer. The words, by Gellert, which are very beautiful, may be found in "Sechs geistliche Lieder," dedicated to Count de Browne, husband of the lady to whom Beethoven inscribed three sonatas for pianoforte. Another song worthy attention was taken from "Rinaldo," the first of the thirty-nine Italian operas composed by Handel in England. "Lascia ch'io pianga," the music of the syren, being well

suit to the voice and style of Miss Laura Baxter, was received with strong demonstrations of favour. While speaking of the vocalists, it may be as well to name a *Pageant* by the lady here adverted to, entitled "The Savoyard's Song," and sung in the second part. Although it had the affix of Mendelssohn, and was treated with evident tenderness, care, and judgment, it made but a slight impression. This may be accounted for, to some extent, by the singing of an admirable chamber song, "When the moon is brightly shining," which immediately preceded it. What with Herr Molique the composer, and Mr. Sims Reeves the singer, there was no resisting the call for repetition. A quintet in A major, for clarinet (Mr. Lazarus), two violins (M. Sainton and Herr Ries), viola (Mr. Doyle), and violoncello (M. Pague), one of the most remarkable of all Mozart's chamber compositions for melodic inspiration and high finish; and another in E flat, by the same composer, for pianoforte (M. Benedict), oboe (Mr. Nicholson), clarinet (Mr. Lazarus), bassoon (Mr. Chisholm), and horn (Mr. C. Harper), which Mozart esteemed as the best thing he ever wrote in his life—were perhaps the most important instrumental combinations of the evening. Yet, not to be unmindful of other excellencies, a passing word is due to MM. Sainton and Benedict, for the transcendent style in which Mozart's sonata in B flat major (pianoforte and violin) was played. The middle movement, andantino sostenuto in E flat, evoked a call for repetition. It may be remembered by some that this is the sonata composed for the celebrated Mlle. Strinasacchi, a violinist remarkable for taste and expression, and with whom Mozart played it—the latter, however, with the notes merely in his head, as the time between composing and playing it was not sufficient to place the pianoforte part on paper. The audience, though not quite so large as on the last and some others still more remote occasions, was one that could and did appreciate the rich gems of musical thought and expression that manifested themselves.

Mr. Henry Leslie and his far-famed choir met at St. Martin's Hall on the 29th ult., pursuant to announcement of the third concert of the fifth season. Accustomed as we are to vocal excellence of the highest degree when meeting with Mr. Leslie and his accomplished troupe, we experienced an especial charm on the evening in question. Part first commenced with the Forty-third Psalm, composed by Mendelssohn for an eight-part choir—a work which it is impossible to over-estimate. Next came a motet for quartet and chorus, the production of Hauptman, a composer for whom the Germans have great regard. A motet by Meyerbeer, "Pater noster," exquisitely sung, and repeated by general desire, made up the third great vocal item. In addition to these, a young pianist of ability (Miss Freeth) played Beethoven's sonata in D minor (No. 2, Op. 29). It occurred to us that a little more suppleness of wrist would be an object worth the lady's attaining. The sonata met with a welcome reception from an audience tolerably well acquainted with good pianoforte-playing. Madrigals and part-songs were the cardinal objects of attention in the second division of the programme. A repetition of the Forty-third Psalm and the "Pater noster" is announced for the fourth concert, which takes place on the 26th inst.

Dr. Sterndale Bennett's cantata, "The May Queen," with Mme. Catherine Hayes, Miss Palmer, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Santley as principals, were among the Saturday attractions at the Crystal Palace. Foul weather doubtless had a strong deterring effect upon the public, otherwise the music room would have presented the usual gay and elegant assemblage consequent on a good programme, clear skies and an endurable atmosphere. Comparatively speaking, there are few who care about, or can enjoy, the imaginary frolics of a May Queen, or the tantalising dances on the flowery mead, while the winds are actually "blowing great guns" and huge hailstones keep up a rattling accompaniment. Upwards of three thousand persons, however, dared the stormy breezes, and this is a better compliment than any we are disposed to offer on the proceedings of the 31st ult.

As in the month of May there will be a great Mendelssohn demonstration at the Crystal Palace, the members of the Sacred Harmonic Society are preparing for the event by a careful and critical examination of themselves and of "Elijah." The first great choral meeting took place on Friday, the 30th ult., at Exeter Hall, under the direction of their chieftain, Mr. Costa. Taking into consideration the intricate nature of many of the choruses when unsupported by the orchestral accompaniment, the result was very satisfactory. On Wednesday the same society performed "Messiah," a practice that has been adopted for many years in Passion Week. The cast of principals included Mlle. Euphrosyne Parepa, Mme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, and Sig. Belletti. As usual, the Hall was crowded to overflowing.

Handel's sacred oratorio was performed under the direction of Mr. John Hullah, at St. Martin's Hall, on Tuesday evening. The chorus, which consisted of the conductor's first upper singing-school, exhibited at times an amount of carelessness for which we hardly know how to frame an excuse. Probably they were too self-confident, and regarded "Messiah" as a work with which they could toy. This is a great mistake. In some instances the fiddles were against the singers, and in others there was an unusual amount of scrambling and indecision. Mr. Thomas seems to understand "Messiah" thoroughly, and he sings the music of it with a due respect to his author. The other principals were the Misses Banks, Harris, Rowland, and Palmer, with Mr. Sims Reeves.

Mr. Gye has issued his programme for the season—we have no doubt, one that will afford satisfaction to his subscribers as well as to

the public. The list of established favourites and of those less known is too long for full quotation, but the names of Grisi, Carvalho, Penco, Didiée, Rosa Csillag, Mario, Gardoni, Tamberlik, Ronconi, Faure, &c. is quite a sufficient cue to general excellence. Among the most striking operas to be reproduced will be "Le Prophète," "Il Matrimonio Segreto," and "Fidelio;" so that ample opportunities will be presented for the display of those vocal and histrionic capabilities for which the prenamed have gained a world-wide renown.

CONCERTS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON. Signor Marra's Apres Midi Musicale, 10, Hyde Park-gate, Kensington Gore. 8.
Popular Concerts, St. James's Hall. 8.
WED. London Quintet Union, St. Martin's Hall. 8.
Miss Emma Green's Soirée Musicale, Beethoven Rooms. Evening.
FRI. Mr. Gustav Schumann's Grand Evening Concert, St. James's Hall. Evening.
SAT. New Philharmonic Concert, St. James's Hall, Public Rehearsal. Afternoon.
Crystal Palace, Grand Vocal and Instrumental. 3.

NEW MUSIC.

Complete Edition of Meyerbeer's Opera, Dinorah, for Voice and Pianoforte. With English and Italian words; the former by H. F. CHORLEY. (London: Boosey and Sons. 1860.)—As the invention of printing was one of the most important eras in the history of the world, so the extensive promulgations of the benefits accruing from it ought to be considered of importance hardly secondary to it. The cheap issue system of the best musical authors which is now adopted by some of the leading houses has very much to do with the spread of a good musical taste, and sooner or later all who are thus concerned in the dissemination of valuable productions must reap a well-deserved reward. Very few composers have excited greater interest during life than the author of "Dinorah;" and, as the opera is becoming familiar to the public, a trustworthy edition of it in a cheap form is not only a thing desirable, but a necessity. If we may judge of what is to follow by the first number now upon our table, the eight shillings required for Meyerbeer's last completed work will be an admirable investment.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

DURING the past week the theatres have all been closed, pursuant to annual custom, or have at least been opened only for such instructive and innocent entertainments as Mr. Adams's Orrery and Miss Amy Sedgwick's Readings. The note of preparation is busy with the coming burlesques and Easter pieces, and speculation is rife upon the relative merits of the forthcoming delicacies of the season. The only material alteration in theatrical politics when the theatres reopen on Easter Monday will be that the Lyceum will be in the possession of Messrs. Falconer and W. Brough, who have contrived to get together a capital burlesque company, and will open the campaign with the identical burlesque of "The Forty Thieves," which was played by the members of the Savage Club at the recent amateur performance for a charitable object. We wish them the success that their enterprise and courage deserve. In taking a temporary leave of her audience on Saturday night last, Madame Celeste delivered the following address:

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—My first season within these walls comes to a close to-night, and I stand before you, in my real character of your faithful and attached servant, to render an account of my service. I opened this theatre, under many difficulties and some discouragement, with the hope of making it a place of intellectual amusement that should be second to none in London. I opened it with the intention of working honestly and working hard as its directress. I opened it with the purpose of gradually blending its various departments into an intelligent and picturesque union that should be really expressive of the story told. I trust that what you have seen on this stage, under my management, has not been unworthy of these aspirations. Although I received my education as an *artiste* in France, and my tongue is faithful to my native country, in an English theatre I am in spirit an English woman. I have produced none but pieces by English writers; the music at my feet is under English direction; the admired pictures behind me are by an English painter; and the support I have received from all around me has been truly English in its kindness and goodwill. Ladies and gentlemen, on the 1st of October next I commence a lease of this theatre for a term of years; in the mean time I shall not be idle, but shall strengthen my resources (as I have already begun to do) in every possible way. The season now concluded has been a mere preface to a book not yet commenced. Trust me, every page of that book shall be as good as I can make it, and I hope it will be long before you wish it at an end. Until next season, ladies and gentlemen, in the name of my brother and sister *artistes*, no less than on my own part, I thankfully wish you happiness, and bid you farewell. I shall see it rise on the 1st of next October hopefully and joyfully; until then farewell."

The only passage to which an exception can be taken in the speech is that in which she states, "I have produced none but pieces by English writers." In a literal sense it may be defended, because the adaptations of Mr. Selby and Col. Addison are certainly "by English writers;" but the pieces themselves are only French pieces in English dress.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Royal General Theatrical Fund was celebrated at the Freemasons' Tavern on Monday evening, Mr. Tom Taylor in the chair. In proposing the toast of the evening, the Chairman (whose speech has not been reported at any length in any of the journals) adverted to the differences in the tastes to which he had to administer. The audiences at the East-end of London, he said, liked their dramas like their cel-soup, hot and strongly seasoned; whilst those at the West-end prefer light French *entrées* and *réchauffés* of foreign dishes. If this be so, we are very sorry to hear it; yet surely no one is more to be blamed for this dangerous and unwholesome predilection than Mr. Taylor. He is a cook of some practice, but seldom sets before his customers anything but *réchauffés*. Let him try them with a good meal of English food, and—our word for it—they will applaud the change immensely. In the course of the evening Mr. Buckstone, the treasurer of the fund, gave quite a comic colouring to a businesslike document by the manner in which he communicated his customary report. The capital of the fund now amounts to about 12,000*l.* During the past year they have paid eleven annuities, ranging from 30*l.* to 90*l.* per annum, discharged the funeral expenses of three deceased members, given a sum

of 50*l.*, with smaller amounts, to claimants, and have also voted 250*l.* to build a house for the Dramatic College. The collection during the evening was 400*l.*, part of which was a thirteenth donation of 100*l.* from her Majesty.

That the commercial success of the entertainment in aid of the funds of the Dramatic College was complete is clear from the fact that nearly 500*l.* accrued to the good of the charity; but whether its success in a dramatic point of view was equally unequivocal, may perhaps be open to question. As upon the occasion of the performance in aid of the funds for purchasing and preserving Shakespeare's birthplace, an attempt was made to bring together such a collection of talent as should illustrate the present condition of the British Stage. At the Shakespeare performance this experiment was perfectly successful; but scarcely so, we think, on the night of the 29th ult. There was a large number of artists, many of them of the first rank, and a grand medley of pieces, or fragments of pieces; there was the finest orchestra in the world, and in the musical department appeared such accomplished artists as Mme. Catherine Hayes and Miss Pyne. This, however, is the bright side of the picture; on the other, what blemishes and deficiencies may be noticed. Where was Helen Faucit, the queen of English Tragedy? Where was Mrs. Stirling, her sister monarch in Comedy? Though the former be married, and seldom makes her appearance upon the stage, she can by no means be said to have retired from it, when we know that she plays at Glasgow and Edinburgh to crowded and enthusiastic audiences. Surely, if it can be worth the while of a Scotch manager to engage this great actress upon her own terms, it could do no harm to a London lessee to do likewise. Mrs. Stirling, however, is actually on the stage, and played that very night at the Olympic. Why was not the piece selected one in which Mrs. Stirling could have borne her part as well as Mr. Robson? Other absences may also be noticed. Where was Mr. Ray?—in his walk one of the cleverest actors on the stage. Where, again, was Mr. Leigh Murray. To be sure, there was Miss Amy Sedgwick as *Portia*, and Mrs. Charles Matthews as *Lady Teazle*—compensations for many deficiencies.

The *Sherborne Journal* gives an account of a testimonial presented to Mr. Macready on the occasion of his leaving that town. The sum subscribed was fifty pounds, and the testimonial took the form of a handsome silver salver and centre-piece.

The income arising from the estates of Dulwich College for the past year was 11,482*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*, an increase of 458*l.* 9*s.* 4*d.* on the income of 1858. The income of this college has been progressively increasing since 1855, in which year it amounted to 8746*l.* 19*s.* 2*d.*, or 2735*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* less than last year's income.

On Tuesday, by authority of the Court of Chancery, in the cause *Wyatt v. Haslewood*, Messrs. Chinnock and Galsworthy offered to public competition, at the Auction Mart, the box No. 124 in Her Majesty's Theatre, Haymarket, facing the stage, and measuring seven feet six inches by nine feet deep, with the right of admitting thereto six persons nightly, held for an unexpired term of about thirty-one years. A gentleman present asked if persons using the box could proceed to the pit. The auctioneer and the attorney for the vendors maintained that they could do so, and could not be prevented. Several gentlemen asserted that they had been prevented from proceeding from these boxes to the pit, and that a man was stationed there to prevent them. The box was sold for 445*l.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTIONS.

MEETINGS OF SOCIETIES.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Friday, March 16; Sir B. Brodie in the chair. R. Maxwell T. Masters, Esq., on the Relation between the Abnormal and Normal Formations in Plants.—The object of this discourse was to point out certain interesting facts, relating to the natural and abnormal development of plants, and to the impossibility of drawing any absolute distinction between the two; to show their bearing upon the theory of vegetable morphology, and on the views lately propounded by Mr. Darwin. Premising that no general law can be laid down to include all plants, as each large group has, to a certain extent, its own special organisation, the speaker briefly adverted to the natural conformation of plants under the following heads: 1st, Alimentary system; 2nd, Tegumentary; 3rd, Reproductive; 4th, Fibrous; 5th, Appendicular system. All plants possess alimentary, tegumentary, and reproductive systems, and the humblest plants have no others. All plants but Thallogens possess in addition a fibro-vascular system, and an axis, coexistent with which is the presence of an appendicular system, in the form of scales, leaves, and in the higher plants of sepals, petals, &c. All these organs have a common origin, and this relationship is only partially obliterated throughout life; so that there is a much closer homology between the organs of one plant, and between the organs of one class of plants, and those of another, than is the case in the animal kingdom. In considering what is natural and what is not so, a great deal is of necessity assumed. Naturalists construct for themselves a sort of type or ideal standard of perfection, which does not of necessity exist in nature, but which enables us to gain a clearer insight into the truth. If this be not borne in mind, in speaking of "the laws" of creation, &c., we are likely to be charged with the sin of presumption, and to foster the very prevalent error, that, because one hypothesis is shown to be false by arguments derived from another, the latter is of necessity true. In natural science, that theory has the greatest claim to acceptance which satisfactorily explains the largest number of facts, and by means of which our store of knowledge is most augmented. For the present purpose, the speaker assumed the correctness of the heretofore generally received opinion of the existence of "species," endowed with a very variable, but a limited, power of variation; and then proceeded to discuss what degree or extent of variability might be considered natural, and what unnatural. The distinction is not always easy, and in many cases it is impossible. Where the variation is slight, and apparently coexistent with a change in the conditions of growth, the variation is evidently natural. Allusion was made to such facts as that of peaches and nectarines found growing on the same bough, to alterations effected by changes in climate, &c. When

the variation is greater, of course greater difficulty exists in determining whether or no it be natural. Reference was made to the primrose, the cowslip, and the oxlip, which differ in many important points one from the other, but which, nevertheless, seem to be variations of one form; in evidence of which, amongst other facts, are these, that all three have been raised from seeds derived from the same fruit; and that in the Hookerian herbarium there exists a specimen wherein a primrose and a cowslip spring from the same stem. Some plants are especially liable to vary; such are orchids, ferns, grasses, and especially fungi, some of which latter have no less than five different modes of reproducing themselves by as many distinct organs. The speaker was enabled, through the kindness of Professor Buckman, to exhibit specimens illustrating the very curious experiments of that gentleman in ennobling the wild oat, and in producing from the seeds of two so-called species of aquatic grasses, *Glyceria aquatica* and *Glyceria fluitans*, when grown in a dry soil, a form unlike either of the parent plants—a form in which the herbage of *Glyceria aquatica* was combined with the inflorescence of *Poa trivialis*. The experiments of Professor Buckman have the more value as they have been made without any reference to theoretic views. Another difficulty in distinguishing the abnormal from the normal in plants, arises from the fact that what is unnatural or unusual in one plant is the common condition in another nearly allied plant. In illustration of which several instances were cited; and one in particular, which led Herr S. Reissek, in some measure, to anticipate the views of Mr. Darwin. The changes took place in a species of *Thesium*, affected by a parasitical fungus, in consequence of which, apparently, the plant underwent many changes, some of which caused it to assume many of the characteristics of allied species and even genera. "Suppose," says the author, "the condition originally caused by the fungus to become constant in the course of time, the plant would, if found growing wild, be considered as a distinct species, or even as belonging to a new genus. Nature appears to have set up a finger-post, to show the way in which species and genera may have been formed out of a previously-existing type," &c. Here, however, there is no reference to the ceaseless process of natural selection, and of very gradual change. Another circumstance which adds to the perplexity that is felt in distinguishing the normal from the abnormal in plants, is that irregularity of growth can hardly be considered abnormal, because it is in many instances a constant condition; the health of the plant is in no wise impaired, the irregularity does not exist at first, but arises during development, and it is subject to definite laws. Certain changes may be physiologically abnormal, because they interfere with the due fulfilment of the functions of the part affected; and yet morphologically they can hardly be considered abnormal, because they do not violate any of the laws of morphology, and are caused perchance by a mere reversion to a simpler form. Reference was then made to the classification of malformations in plants, adopted by M. Moquin Tandon, in his standard work on the subject, in order to exemplify the impossibility of drawing a line between what should and should not be deemed a malformation, for the reasons already mentioned. Even in the class of Malformations grouped under the head of "Deformity," the change was so slight as not to interfere with the physiological functions, or it was one which occurred naturally in other plants. "Peloria," or that change whereby a flower usually irregular becomes regular, may occur in two ways—one where the flower becomes regular by the increase of its irregular portions, so as to restore the symmetry, as in the Pelorian varieties of the common *Linaria*; the other, almost entirely overlooked, is where the flower preserves throughout life its original equality of proportions. The calyx of the double *Tropeolum* affords an illustration of this. The calyx of the simple form is coloured, with its upper sepal prolonged in the shape of a spur; in the double variety all five sepals are green, and of equal size. We can hardly consider a return to regularity, in whatever way it be effected, as anomalous; and it has been before shown that irregular flowers are not necessarily monstrous. It is not requisite to go through the classification of M. Moquin Tandon at any greater length, as the same remarks, to a greater or lesser extent, apply to all the groups. As confessedly artificial distinctions, it may be said that a variety is some change from the ordinary condition of a plant—a change in nowise impairing the exercise of the physiological functions—a change affecting the whole, or at least several parts, of the plant—a change which is more or less constant and permanent, and which is reproduced. On the other hand, in a monstrosity, there is a change which does more or less interfere with the due exercise of the functions of the organs affected—a change usually affecting one organ or one set of organs in a plant—a change less constant and permanent than in a variety—a change which is rarely reproduced. Allusion was then made to the value of Teratology, as affording the basis on which the now generally received theory of vegetable morphology rests. No doubt the unusual conditions of plants, whether they be called varieties or monstrosities, arise frequently from the operation of that ceaseless struggle for existence in the battle of life, to which Mr. Darwin, as well as the late Dean Herbert attribute so much importance; but we should be extremely careful in reasoning from malformations, and even from varieties, either in support of or in opposition to Mr. Darwin's views, especially if the word species be understood in its widest acceptation. The amount of change, great as it is in certain instances, is not greater than is the diversity of form under which the same individual plant may occur: moreover, the changes on which Mr. Darwin relies are small in degree, but constantly increasing. Violent and sudden changes are disavowed by him; for though the result of a struggle for life, yet they tend rather to the extinction of the organ or of the plant, than to the production of a new species. If Mr. Darwin's views be pushed to their fullest consequences, it would appear as if there were no limits to variation; and it is of the highest importance to ascertain whether this be so or not. Without forgetting the necessity of caution in employing teratological facts in such a question, the speaker cited, as tending to show the probability that there were limits to variation, the fact that in the malformations of what are considered to be the most highly specialised groups of plants, those whose structure is most complex, most concentrated, and furthest removed from the leaf type, as *Compositae*, *Umbelliferae*,

&c., little or no exaltation of the type ever occurs; whereas in other orders, whose structure does not so widely depart from the leaf type, such an exaltation is frequent, though always less so than the opposite process of degeneration. The degree of constancy is very various, and most important to be considered in questions of this kind. The speaker is under obligations to his father for the following interesting facts bearing on this point. A tree of that variety of the weeping willow whose leaves are rolled up in a spiral coil, after retaining its character for twenty-five years, at length sent forth a shoot in an ascending direction, this shoot being clothed with flat leaves, as in the common form. There are several varieties of the sweet pea: many years of observation have shown that the white-flowered sweet peas seldom, if ever, vary; but that in proportion as the flower becomes darker in colour, so is the liability to vary greater; and these changes are not confined to the colour merely, but affect the pods and other organs. So too, the yellow varieties of the hyacinth are more constant than those of other colours. On the whole the varieties, and still more the malformations, are characterised by a want of constancy and a tendency to degenerate; a tendency not overlooked by Virgil, as witness the following lines:—

Vidi lecta diu, et multo spectata labore,
Degenere tamen; ni vis humana quotannis
Maxima quæque manu legeret: sic omnia fati
In pejus ruere, ac retro sublapsa referri
Non aliter, quam qui adverso vix flumine lembum
Remigis subigit, si brachia forte remisit,
Atque illum in præceps prono rapit alveus amni.

Georg. i. 197.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON..... Medical. 8½. Discussion on Dr. Routh's Paper, "On Some of the Disadvantages of Employing Fallen Women as Wet Nurses."
TUES..... Syro-Egyptian. 7. Anniversary.
Medical and Chirurgical. 8½.
WED..... Literary Fund. 3.
Archæological Association. 4. Anniversary.
London Institution. 7. Dr. Spencer Cobbold, "On the Structure and Habits of the Mammalia."
Society of Arts. 8. Mr. Edwin Goddard, "On Stoneware."
Graphic. 8.
Microscopical. 8.
Royal Society of Literature. 8½.
THURS..... Philological. 8.
FRI..... Archæological Institution. 5.
Astronomical. 8.
SAT..... Royal Botanic. 3½.

MISCELLANEA.

M. LOUIS BLANC, indignant at a misrepresentation of the policy of the Republican Government, made by Sir Robert Peel in a speech lately delivered in the House of Commons, has addressed the following interesting letter to the public journals:

It is with a painful feeling of astonishment I read in Sir Robert Peel's speech that "the policy of aggrandisement and territorial aggression" pursued by Louis Bonaparte "is the revolutionary policy which was adopted in 1848 by M. de Lamartine and M. Louis Blanc." I beg to say that such a statement is directly at variance with facts known to all Europe. The spirit which pervades the *Manifeste aux Puissances*, published in 1848, as declaratory of the foreign policy of the new French Republic, is fairly and strikingly illustrated by the following passages:—"War is not the principle of the French Republic." "To revert to the principle of conquest acted upon by the Empire would be, not to advance, but to retrograde." "The goal towards which our steps are directed is brotherhood and peace." To such an extreme degree was the *Manifeste aux Puissances*, as penned by M. de Lamartine, opposed to anything like a policy of "territorial aggression," that the most onward portion of the Republican party received with disfavour this solemn document, precisely because they thought that the exaggerated moderation of its tone was liable to be misconstrued into a want of determination and energy—an opinion in which the minority of the Provisional Government, and I, as one of them, concurred. However, as far as the *Manifeste aux Puissances* deprecated all idea of selfish encroachment and military conquest, it was in perfect keeping with the principles professed by the party which the Provisional Government had to represent. For, as much as the French Republicans are inclined to assist such nationalities as are unmistakably trampled upon by foreign oppressors, so much are they averse to any war intended for the self-seeking purposes of ambition, military glory, and territorial conquest. I know but too well the prejudices sedulously spread and fostered in this country respecting the supposed aggressiveness of the Republican party; but, at any rate, Sir Robert Peel is not justified in adducing, in support of these prejudices, anything that I have ever done, said, or signed, as a member of the Provisional Government. The fact is (and this I have said over and over again), the party to which I belong consider war, even when unavoidable, as one of the saddest proofs of the unsound condition of the world; they are for no other conquests than those which mark peacefully the progress of the human mind; they deny kings, and governments of any description, the right of disposing of nations as mere cattle; they take standing armies to be inconsistent with liberty, and they feel acutely enough how easily a victorious warrior is changed into a world-admired despot! May I ask of you, in the interest of historical truth, the insertion in your paper of these remarks?—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, **LOUIS BLANC.**

The Council of the Society of Arts has issued the following circular respecting the local examinations for the present year:

Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, John-street, Adelphi, London, W.C., March 16, 1860.

Dear Sir,—I am directed to draw your particular attention to Par. 11 of the examination programme, and to suggest that your local board should now make arrangements for holding the previous examination: "11. The previous examinations must be held by the local boards sufficiently early in the year to allow the results to be communicated to the council on or before the 10th of April, 1860, i. e., four weeks before the 8th of May, the day fixed for the commencement of the society's final examinations." I shall be obliged by your informing me, without delay, whether you expect to have any candidates desiring to be examined in music, as, if so, I will furnish you with a form of test to be used at the previous examinations, as mentioned in paragraph 86 of the programme. —I am, Dear Sir, yours faithfully, **P. LE NEVE FOSTER**, Secretary.

The *Art Journal* says: "At length we are enabled to congratulate the directors of the Crystal Palace on their having adopted a resolution to render their unrivalled institution directly available for educational purposes. In the first instance the Sydenham Palace was professedly intended to be a great national school of art-teaching, as well as a

universal museum and a place of popular resort. Circumstances, however, for a while have very considerably modified the original plans of the projectors of the Crystal Palace, and year after year has passed away, while the courts and collections of the Palace have taken no part in the great educational and intellectual movements of our times. It is with sincere gratification we record the near approach of better things, and that we may now expect the Crystal Palace to realise its own proper results. The new project originated with a gentleman, who has long been deeply impressed with the peculiar capabilities of the palace to advance the cause of popular education. The details of this project will appear with the forthcoming programme for 1860-61; but meanwhile we may state that the plans will then be shown to have been most carefully considered, as well as to be most comprehensive in their range. A systematic course of class study will be found to constitute the general plan; and the utmost efforts will appear to have been directed to the working of the proposed classes."

The *Inverness Courier* says: "The opinion still prevails in the South that the English spoken in Inverness is singularly free from provincialism. In the *Glasgow Herald*, the other day, we observed an advertisement. 'Wanted, at Whitsunday, an English or Inverness-shire nursery-maid.'"

OBITUARY.

BRIDGEMAN, HENRY, a member of the literary profession, died on Sunday last, at No. 32, Howland-street, Tottenham-court-road. Mr. Bridgeman had been long suffering from paralysis, originally brought on by too severe an application of the mental faculties, and which had confined him to his bed for a period of five years. For his talent, amiability, and many excellent qualities, Mr. Bridgeman was universally respected, and his loss is deeply mourned by his family and friends.

HUC, THE ABBÉ EVARISTE-REGIS, the celebrated Chinese traveller, died at Paris, after a short illness, in the 53rd year of his age.

MACDERMOTT, W. C., journalist, and formerly sub-editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, died at Clifford's-inn, on the 31st ult., in the 33rd year of his age. The journal which he so long served testifies of him that he discharged his duties with especial conscientiousness, fidelity, and ability, though his constitution was little able to bear the fatigues of his arduous profession. His mild and polished manners gained him the good will even of strangers with whom he came in contact, and few men have made during the course of a short life more sincere friends.

MURE, COLONEL WILLIAM, the author of "The Literature of Ancient Greece," and one of the most accomplished scholars of the day.

RENNIE, GEORGE, late Governor of the Falkland Isles, on the 22nd ult. Governor Rennie was the son of Mr. Rennie, of Phantassia, the great agriculturalist, and nephew of the celebrated engineer, and well sustained, during his brief career, the hard-earned reputation attached to that name. In early life, devoting himself to sculpture, he produced in Rome some remarkable works, one of which, "The Grecian Archer," he presented to the Athenæum Club, where it is now to be seen. Dissatisfied with the state of the arts in this country, he boldly denounced it on his return, and suggested to Mr. W. Ewart, in the year 1836, the Parliamentary committee which, besides inquiring into the state of the National Gallery, Royal Academy, and other institutions connected with the fine arts, caused the immediate formation of those Schools of Design which have since given so great an impulse to the arts and manufactures in this country. Together with the late Joseph Hume, he proposed and obtained the freest access to the public monuments of the arts in St. Paul's, the National Gallery, British Museum, and other depositories of fine art. When a member of the House of Commons, he first suggested for the security of the public that the Serpentine should be reduced to an uniform depth and otherwise improved. If not the inventor, he was certainly the first to suggest to Sir W. Symonds (the then Surveyor of the Navy) the now widely-recognised advantages of water-tight compartments in building ships. Mr. Rennie was a strong Liberal in politics, and was, in the year 1841, returned for Ipswich, in conjunction with Mr. Rigby Wason. At the next general election Mr. Rennie was again in the field for Ipswich, with every prospect of success, when he was induced to retire in favour of a local candidate, the present member, Mr. Adair. He was shortly afterwards offered the government of the Falkland Islands, which he raised from the most abject condition to one of as great prosperity as the nature of the colony would admit. During his government he managed, with the greatest determination and skill, to defeat the demands of the Americans upon the Falkland Islands. His conduct in avoiding a political rupture, while he secured the honour and integrity of his government, received the highest approbation of the authorities at home.

THIERSCH, FRIEDRICH WILHELM VON, an erudite German scholar and Philhellene, at Munich, on the 25th inst., in the 76th year of his age. Von Thiersch was born at Kirchseidungen, near Fribourg, and was educated at Fribourg, Leipsic, and Göttingen. He took his degree at the last-named University, and obtained a Professorship there in 1808. Next year he went to Munich and founded a class, which speedily became celebrated for the impulse which it gave to philological studies. In 1812 he founded the Philological Institute of Munich. In 1814, his Philhellenic tendencies inspired him to found in Greece the Literary Society of the Friends of the Muses. After the independence of Greece had been secured, he paid a visit to that country. The works published by Von Thiersch during his long and useful life are very numerous; the chiefest among them being:

Unterschied zwischen N. und S. Munich, 1810.

Acta Philologorum Monacensium. Munich, 1811-26. 3 vols.

Über Gelehrte Schulen. Stuttgart, 1826-37. 3 vols.

Über die neuesten Angriffe auf die Universitäten. Stuttgart, 1837.

Über den gegenwärtigen Zustand des öffentlichen. Stuttgart, 1837. 3 vols.

Griech. Grammatik vorzüglich. Leipsig, 1826.

Schulgrammatik. Leipsig, 1854.

Über die Epochen der bildenden Kunst unter den Griechen. Leipsig, 1820. 2 vols.

Reisen in Italien. Leipsig, 1826.

Besides a large number of other works.

THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD

And Trade Register.

THE THIRD EDITION of DEAN and SON'S NEW WHOLESALE TRADE CATALOGUE will shortly be ready, and may be had on receipt of two stamps, and Trade card.

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TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. WANTED by a young man, aged 21, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT, having had nearly four years' experience in the trade.—Address H. WHEELER, Mr. Etheridge, Bookseller, &c., Newport, Isle of Wight.

A STATIONER'S ASSISTANT, aged 24, with experience, gentlemanly address, and good references, seeks an engagement.—Address "C. J.," Mr. F. King, stationer, Northgate, Halifax.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. Wanted by an efficient young man, an engagement as ASSISTANT.—Address "W. W.," Saxby and Son, Iron Cross, Leominster.

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TO STATIONERS.—The parents of a well-educated youth, 17 years of age, tall, and of good appearance, are desirous of PLACING their SON in a respectable retail establishment, either in town or country.—"R. B.," 1, Angel-street, St. Martin's-le-Grand.

TO BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS. A gentleman, well acquainted with the midland and northern counties, begs to offer his services as TRAVELLER to any firm requiring a representative of good address and business habits. Very high references can be offered.—Address "A. R.," 2, Hereford-terrace, De Beauvoir-town.

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WANTED, by the Advertiser, a SITUATION as ASSISTANT, with a respectable Bookseller and Stationer. Has a knowledge of the printing trade; is a tolerably expert photographer, and could aid in the reporting and get-up of a provincial newspaper. Salary moderate.—Address "X.," Post-office, Thrapstone.

TO PUBLISHERS and WHOLESALE STATIONERS.—A steady and energetic young man WANTS a SITUATION as ASSISTANT or CLERK; has been for several years managing an extensive business, is well versed in accounts and bookkeeping, and is a good penman. Excellent testimonials and security.—Address "CLEMENT," 26, Thavies-inn, Holborn, E.C.

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TO PRINTERS, BOOKSELLERS, and others.—PRINTING PRESS, Types, and Copyright of a Weekly Journal for SALE, at a moderate price, with every chance of a large circulation, and having already a good number of subscribers.—Apply for further particulars to J. MOLLETT, SON, and Co., 23, Fenchurch-street, E.C.

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TRADE VALUER.—Mr. CUSSONS, of the firm of Cussons and Son, Booksellers, Printers, and Stationers, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, having had twenty-four years' experience as VALUER, offers his services to those about to enter upon or dispose of a Business. Numerous and highly-respectable references.

TO BOOKSELLERS in TOWN and COUNTRY.—W. KENT and Co. beg to announce that they have purchased the Business of Messrs. Piper, Stephenson, and Spence, 23, Paternoster-row, and that the great addition of premises acquired thereby will give them greater facilities for supplying the Trade with Miscellaneous Books, and Monthly and Weekly Periodicals, with the greatest accuracy and promptitude.—W. KENT and Co., Paternoster-row.

BOOKS and BOOKSELLING, &c.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of the BOOKSELLERS' RECORD and TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.]

MESSRS. BELL and DALDY announce a new edition, the fifth, of the Rev. R. A. Willmott's well-known "Pleasures of Literature."

"RIGHT AT LAST, and OTHER TALES," is the title of the new volume by Mrs. Gaskell, in preparation by Messrs. Sampson Low and Sons.

THE "MORNING CHRONICLE" it is rumoured, has again changed hands, and will be edited by Mr. Thornton Hunt.

"A TRAP TO CATCH A SUNBEAM" has now reached a thirty-fifth edition.

MESSRS. JAMES HOGG and SONS announce as in preparation "The Twickenham Tales, by a Society of Novelists;" it will be in three volumes.

MESSRS. PARTRIDGE and Co. will publish, towards the end of the month, the eleventh annual issue of their "May Meeting Guide."

MESSRS. WARD and Co. have in the press a second edition of the Rev. Mr. Baldwin Brown's Discourses on "The Divine Life in Man."

MESSRS. WILLIAM OLIPHANT and Co. have nearly ready a second edition of "Old Truths and Modern Speculations," by the Rev. Dr. Robertson, of Glasgow.

THE SOUTH LONDON CHRONICLE, hitherto one of the best edited of the local papers of the metropolis, has changed owners, and is under a new editorship.

MESSRS. RICHARD GRIFFIN and Co. have in preparation a new edition of Dr. Kitto's excellent work, the "Physical Geography of Palestine."

MR. HOTTEN, of Piccadilly, announces a second edition of his "Dictionary of Modern Slang," with considerable additions.

THE TWENTIETH PART of MR. SOWERBY'S "BRITISH WILD FLOWERS," completing the work, will be published on the 1st of May, when Mr. Lovell Reeve's new *Floral Magazine* commences its career.

MR. L. BOOTH is preparing for publication a second part of the popular and successful "Twenty Years in the Church," by the Rev. J. Pycroft. It is to be entitled "Elkerton Rectory."

THE NEW EDITION of BISHOP BUTLER'S SERMONS AND REMAINS, by the Rev. Dr. Steere, Vicar of Spilsby, referred to in our last, will be published by Messrs. Bell and Daldy.

A SECOND VOLUME of Dr. Whewell's Platonic Dialogues for English Readers is in the press, and will shortly be published by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., of Cambridge.

THE THIRD VOLUME of MR. MASSEY, M.P.'s "History of England during the Reign of George the Third," will be published in the course of the present month by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Sons.

MR. GEORGE MAINWARING, successor to Mr. John Chapman, has in the press a fifth edition of "The Phases of Faith," by Professor F. W. Newman, the writer, by the way, of the article on the Ethics of War in the new number of the *Westminster Review*.

THE "CASTLES OF EDINBURGH," by John Heiton, Esq., of Darnick Tower (reviewed in the CRITIC on the occasion of its recent first appearance), has reached a second edition, "enlarged." The publisher is Mr. Menzies, of the Modern Athens.

MESSRS. J. HALL and SON, of Cambridge, have in the press what has long been wanted by theological students—a new edition, carefully revised, of Archbishop Wake's version of the genuine Epistles of the Apostolical Fathers.

MESSRS. WARD and Co. are preparing for immediate publication, "The Cry of Humanity, and the Response of the Bible," by the Rev. David Thomas, the editor of the "Homilist," &c., so well known in connection with the foundation of the *Dial*.

"THE IMPLEMENTS OF THE FARM," by the well-known writer on agricultural engineering and other subjects, Mr. R. Scott Burn, is to form one of a series of works in continuation of Richardson's Rural Hand-books.

LORD BROUGHAM'S "TRACTS, PHYSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL," first published only a few weeks ago by Messrs. R. Griffin and Co., have, in spite of the abstruseness of their contents, come already to a second edition.

"THE WOMAN IN WHITE," the tale with which Mr. Wilkie Collins is tantalising, from week to week, the readers of *All the Year Round*, is to be republished, in three volumes, by Messrs. Sampson Low and Son.

"THE BOOK OF JOB IN ENGLISH VERSE," by the Earl of Winchelsea, better known as Viscount Maidstone, and the author of the "Deluge" (and to which we have referred in previous publications), is announced by Messrs. Smith, Elder, and Co. for immediate publication.

THE FIFTH and SIXTH VOLUMES of Mr. Froude's History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth will be published in the course of the present month, by Messrs. J. W. Parker and Son. They are to comprise the Reigns of Edward VI. and of Mary.

"FILIPPO STROZZI, a History of the Last Days of the old Italian Liberty," is the title of the new work on the point of appearing from the pen of Mr. Thomas Adolphus Trollope, a brother of Mr. Anthony Trollope, and which we formerly announced as in preparation by Messrs. Chapman and Hall.

MESSRS. T. AND T. CLARK, of Edinburgh, are just publishing an English version, with emendations and additions, of the German Professor Kurtz's well-known "Handbook of Church History" (to the Reformation). The English translator and editor is the Rev. Alfred Edersheim.

MR. JOHN SNOW has in the press, and will publish shortly, "Three Years in Turkey: the Journal of a Medical Mission to the Jews, under the auspices of the Free Church of Scotland." The author, Mr. John Mason, was medical missionary to the Jews in the Turkish Empire.

MR. WILLIAM COLLINS, of Glasgow and London, is publishing a book with a curious title, considering the quarter from which it emanates: "Unseen Realities, or Glimpses into the World to Come." The author is the Rev. W. Traill, M.A., of the Free Tron Church, Glasgow.

A COLLECTION OF HYMNS AND HOUSEHOLD VERSES, entitled "Lyra Domestica," translated from the "Psalter and Harfe" of C. J. P. Spitta, by Richard Massie, will shortly be published by the Messrs. Longman, uniform with Miss Winkworth's well-known and popular "Lyra Germanica."

MESSRS. THICKBOOM AND STAPLETON have in the press a copyright English reprint of the biography of John Brown (the hero of Harper's Ferry), by James Redpath, a work recently referred to in our columns of American intelligence. In England as in the States, the work is published for the benefit of the widow and family of "Old Brown."

MR. R. PAYNE SMITH, the sub-librarian of the Bodleian Library, late head master of Kensington Grammar-school, and a distinguished Oriental scholar, has translated from the original Syriac (the first version yet made) the third part of the Ecclesiastical history of John, Bishop of Ephesus. The work is published at the Oxford University Press.

THE SON-IN-LAW AND BIOGRAPHER OF DR. CHALMERS, the Rev. Dr. Hanna, is re-appearing in the literature of religious history with a work on "Wycliffe and the Huguenots, or Sketches of the Rise of the Reformation in England, and of the Early History of Protestantism in France." The publishers are Messrs. Thomas Constable and Co., of Edinburgh.

MESSRS. A. AND C. BLACK, of Edinburgh, have in the press a reprint, in a separate form, of the article "Metaphysics," contributed to the new edition of their *Encyclopædia Britannica*, by Mr. Mansel, of Bampton Lecture notoriety. In its new shape, the title will be enlarged to "Metaphysics; or, the Philosophy of Consciousness, phenomenal and real."

THE "LITERARY GAZETTE." When mentioning some months ago another change in the proprietorship of the *Literary Gazette*, we said that it was made "positively for the last time." We must own that our prediction was an erroneous one. The *Literary Gazette* is changing hands once more. The new proprietor is, we understand, a clergyman.

THE FIRST OF THE "MAGNET STORIES," the series of monthly juvenile tales formerly announced as in preparation by Messrs. Groombridge and Sons, is to appear on the 1st of May. It will be from the pen of the author of "A Trap to catch a Sunbeam," and will be entitled, "When we were Young." Miss Yonge, the authoress of the "Heir of Redcliffe," is announced as a contributor to the series.

MANCHESTER will be able to estimate its recent growth from a little work just published by Mr John Heywood, of that city: "A description of Manchester, giving an historical account of those limits in which the town was formerly included." The original was the work of "a native of the town" (if he were living now he would say "of the city"), and the present edition is reprinted from that of 1783.

MR. JOHN CHURCHILL, the eminent medical publisher, will very soon issue an important treatise, which has for some time been looked for with considerable interest by the profession—Dr. Forbes Winslow's "Treatise on obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind: their incipient symptoms, pathology, diagnosis, and prophylaxis." It will be in one volume octavo.

MR. JEFFS, OF THE BURLINGTON ARCADE, has just published Mr. Roger Acton's translation of the work on "The Rights of Nations, or the New Law of European States applied to the affairs of Italy," by Count Mamiani, the Sardinian Minister of Public Instruction in Sardinia, and which we formerly announced as in preparation. It is dedicated "by special permission" to Lord John Russell.

A NEW WORK BY MR. WESTLAND MARSTON, the author of "The Patrician's Daughter," to be entitled "A Lady in her own Right," is in preparation by Messrs. Macmillan and Co., of Cambridge. It will be in one volume octavo. It is some time since Mr. Marston has appeared as the author of a volume, though he has contributed of late years considerably to the periodical press, notably to the *National Magazine*, of which he was, when it started, co-editor.

"MACMILLAN'S MAGAZINE," published a month or two ago some letters from Hannah More to Zachary, the father of the late Lord Macaulay, and in which were some interesting passages descriptive of Lord Macaulay as a boy. Messrs. Nisbett and Co. will soon issue a volume of the correspondence, to be entitled, "Letters of Hannah More to Zachary Macaulay, Esq. Containing Notices of Lord Macaulay's Youth." Now first published. Edited and arranged by Arthur Roberts, M.A., Rector of Woodrising, Norfolk. Mr. Roberts is already known in general literature as the author of "Mendip Annals," the "Life, Letters, and Opinions of William Roberts, Esq.," &c.

THE WRITER OF "ANNE GREY," a successful tale first published some thirty years ago, has reappeared in fiction with a new novel, "Halse House," just issued by Messrs. Saunders, Otley, and Co. There is in Southey's "Doctor" the following interesting reference to the fashionable novels of that day in general, and to "Anne Grey" in particular: "Is there any season," asks the Doctor, "in which some sprigs of nobility and fashion do not bring forth hot-house flowers of this kind? And if others (tell us, 'Anne Grey,' are there not?) that are of delicate pencilling, rich colours, and sweet scent."

WE LATELY ANNOUNCED the coming appearance of a representative of Scotch thought in the controversy raised or resuscitated by Mr. Mansel in his famous Bampton lecture. Ireland is about to furnish its quota to the discussion. Messrs. Bell and Daldy are preparing for publication a "Treatise on Metaphysics, chiefly in connection with revealed religion." The author is the Rev. John Macmahon, a senior moderator and gold medallist of Dublin University.

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE ALGERIAN LETTERS, contributed to the *Times* by Mr. Wingrove Cooke, the famous China correspondent of the leading journal, has just been published by the Messrs. Blackwood, with the title of "Conquest and Colonisation in North Africa." In an introduction and supplement the author gives the most recent French and other information respecting Morocco—a topic which, it will be remembered, was lately handled in *Macmillan's Magazine*, by the Rev. J. W. Blakesley, the Hertfordshire Incumbent.

THE BUDGET AND FOREIGN REPRINTS.—In reference to this important subject, to which we called attention a few weeks ago in our editorial columns, the *Publishers' Circular* remarks: "Say what we will, it is a fact that unauthorised editions do find their way here, and are sold here. We have seen within this few days, at a respectable bookseller's, a Galignani reprint of an English copyright work, which now sells for one guinea and a half, openly offered on a show-board for a few shillings, and this while the proprietor of the copyright was literally living within two stones' throw."

MR. BENTLEY has, we hear, in contemplation a new issue of his *Cunningham's Walpole Letters*, which will verily be an *édition de luxe*, printed in Imperial octavo, and with a number of magnificent portraits. The issue will be strictly limited to a hundred copies, and though the price is high (rumour says ten guineas), a considerable portion of the edition has, we hear, been already subscribed for. It will be an edition worthy of the fastidious and art-loving prince of letter-writers.

MR. MURRAY is preparing for publication a new edition of Mr. John Forster's Historical and Biographical Essays, contributed to the *Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews*, which appeared in two volumes a year or so ago. The new edition will be published in separate volumes: "The Grand Remonstrance and other Historical Essays" forming a volume by themselves; and another detached volume will include the biographical essays on De Foe, Steele, Churchill, and Foote. Both will be uniform with the "Arrest of the Five Members by Charles the First," just published by Mr. Murray, and reviewed in this number of the CRITIC.

THE WRITINGS OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY NAPOLEON III. have naturally been attracting a good deal of attention of late. They were first brought into notice by the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, who delighted to make malicious extracts from them, and contrast their praises of liberty and a free press with the sayings and doings of the Imperial government of to-day. Professor Masson then commented on the Imperial writings as a whole in an interesting article in *Macmillan's Magazine*; and recently Mr. Simpson has made and translated a number of extracts from the Emperor's works, with particular reference to his opinions on England and English history, forming a useful volume recently published by Messrs. Saunders and Otley. Under the circumstances, Mr. Jeffs, of the Burlington Arcade, has done well to republish in a separate form, and in the language of the original, the "Idées Napoléoniennes" of the Emperor, by far the most important and interesting of his writings, and in which he embodied his early ideas respecting the duties and destinies of France as a great power.

BOOK-POSTAGE.—The *Gazette* contains a Treasury warrant, making new regulations with respect to the rate of postage on books, publications, and works of literature or art. All packets consisting of books, publications, or works of literature or art, whether British, colonial, or foreign, and all packets consisting of printed votes and proceedings of the Imperial Parliament posted in the United Kingdom, not exceeding four ounces in weight, addressed to Gothenburg, or posted at Gothenburg, addressed to the United Kingdom, may be transmitted by the post between the United Kingdom and Gothenburg (the sea conveyance being by British or foreign packet-boat direct). And all such respective packets shall be transmitted in conformity with and under and subject to certain regulations, orders, directions, and conditions, and the single rate of postage for the transmission of such packets shall be 3d. A progressive increase of rate will be charged when the weight exceeds four ounces. No packet can be sent through the post which shall exceed 2 feet in length, breadth, or height. Should any packet be posted which shall be beyond these dimensions, or not in conformity with the usual regulations, it may be detained and opened, and, at the option of the Postmaster-General, shall be either returned or given up to the sender thereof, and every such packet on being so returned or given up shall, at the option of the Postmaster-General, be either free of postage, or be charged with any rate of postage he may think fit, not exceeding the postage to which it would have been liable as a letter.

BARON BUNSEN'S WORK ON "EGYPT'S PLACE IN UNIVERSAL HISTORY," translated by Mr. C. H. Cottrell, M.A., will be completed in two more volumes, the fourth and fifth, of which the fourth is ready. With the third English volume the History of Egypt, properly so called, was brought to a close. To the concluding volumes are assigned those portions of the general subject which refer to the earliest pages of world-history, and to the pre-historic ages, before Egypt existed as an inhabited country. In them the place of Egypt will be sought and established by reference to the affinities of language, to ancient cosmogonies and theogonies, and the subsequent religious developments which grew out of them. The publishers are the Messrs. Longman.

THE AMERICAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—We copy the following paragraph from *Wilmer's European Times*. The gentlemen referred to are now enjoying the hospitalities of the Metropolis: "Two distinguished Americans have arrived in England during the present week, of whose doings we shall hear by and bye. These gentlemen are connected with a work which is too little known in this country, but the circulation of which in the United States is enormous—Frank Leslie's *Illustrated News of America*. Dr. Augustus Rawlings is connected with the literary department of the paper, and Mr. A. Barghaus, one of the most popular Transatlantic artists, represents its pictorial ability. They reached Liverpool on Monday, and left on the afternoon of the same day for the Metropolis. Their address is Morley's Hotel, Trafalgar-square, London. We shall often have occasion to refer to these gentlemen during their stay in England, for they are pretty certain to present 'the living manners as they rise' amongst us to the eyes of their countrymen at home in a way that will arrest attention on both sides of the Atlantic."

THE BIBLE-PRINTING MONOPOLY.—The Select Committee on the Queen's Printer's Patent, appointed on the motion of Mr. Baines, have agreed to the following resolutions:—1. That exclusive privileges of printing or publishing the Holy Scriptures are wrong in principle, and are shown by experience to be opposed to the public interest. 2. That until the abolition of the Scotch Bible-printing monopoly, the price of Bibles in Scotland and England was, through the operation of the monopolies in both countries, very high; and that, in consequence of that abolition, the price was suddenly reduced about one-half, and the circulation of Bibles immensely increased. 3. That the patent does not appear to have been granted for the purpose of ensuring the accurate printing of the Bible; that it contains no injunction to accuracy, and provides no penalty for inaccuracy; and that, in point of fact, the Bibles printed by the Queen's printers and the Universities contained many errors, until public discussion, and the inquiries of the Select Committee of 1831, led to increased care in the printing. 4. That whilst the Bible is now published at a remarkably low price, and with great accuracy, the cheapness and accuracy have not been the effects of the restrictions on printing, but of the competition between the Queen's printers and the Universities, and of the free competition in Scotland in printing the Bible, combined with the great public attention given to the subject for the last thirty years. 5. That perfect freedom of competition would be likely to produce and maintain the greatest attainable cheapness, as well as the utmost beauty and attractiveness of typography and binding. 6. That under free printing there would be the following guarantees for the accuracy of the sacred text, namely: (1.) The vigilance of the Christian public. (2.) The watchful care of the clergy and ministers of all Christian bodies. (3.) The special attention of religious societies established for the purpose of circulating the Bible. (4.) The continual criticism of the press. (5.) The knowledge which booksellers must acquire of the merits of different editions. (6.) The interest of the printers and publishers of the Bible, who would suffer a heavy penalty for inaccuracy by finding their editions unsaleable. (7.) The efforts of the present patentees and the Universities to sustain their reputation, together with the stereotype plates and other advantages which they possess. 7. That the patent is unjust, in prohibiting the importation of Scotch Bibles into England, while English Bibles are permitted to be imported into Scotland. 8. That the patent creates a monopoly much more extensive and stringent than the patentees have ventured to enforce; it gives an exclusive right to print "all and singular Bibles and New Testaments whatsoever, in the English tongue or in any other tongue whatsoever, and any translation, with notes or without notes," and also to prevent the introduction of Bibles printed in any other part of the kingdom into England and Wales; but the patentees have not exercised their legal right of preventing the introduction of Bibles from Scotland, nor of interfering with the publication of the Bible in other languages or translations, or accompanied with notes or references, but have practically restricted themselves to the issue of the Bible without note or comment, and in the authorised version. 9. That the committee recommend that the patent of the Queen's printers, so far as relates to the printing of Bibles and New Testaments, be not renewed, and that no exclusive privilege of printing the sacred volume be allowed henceforth to exist.

THE RAG SCARECROW.—Under this title the indefatigable Association for Promoting the Repeal of Taxes on Knowledge have issued another manifesto in reply to the alleged heterodoxies of the *Times* and Mr. Thomas Wrigley. We quote a few sentences: "Justice to the French rag-merchant, doubtless, requires the free export of rags, but the matter is not important to the English paper-maker. The amount of rags in France is less than in England, since clothes are worn for a longer period. The collection is better organised than ours. The *Chiffonniers* are an order, we might almost say a guild, in Paris. We have nothing like that here. In 1855, when there was an alleged scarcity of rags, Mr. Baldwin, of Birmingham, inquired among 100 families, and found that only forty saved their rags. He mentioned this at the panic meeting the other day, and was told in reply that he made brown paper, and not white paper. We say nothing of the enormous manufacture of flax and cotton, from which an increasing supply of material may be expected. From India rags are now imported at 21½ per ton. This source is recorded as opened only in 1857, and the supply must be ample, if means are taken for collecting."

MR. JOHN CHAPMAN'S withdrawal from the publishing business is noticed under the head of Trade Changes. From his farewell address we take the following: "In commencing and continuing his publishing business, Mr. Chapman designedly offered in his establishment a platform from which opinions and doctrines, however diverse or opposed to each other, might be placed before the public, and during the last sixteen years he has issued numerous theological and philosophical works which have exerted a great and growing influence over English thought. Engrossing occupations, apart from the business, have for a considerable time past made Mr. Chapman wish to withdraw from it, but he was unwilling to do so before finding a successor prepared to continue it on the broad catholic principle by which it has hitherto been distinguished. He has reason to believe that Mr. Manwaring will fulfil this condition, and therefore begs to bespeak for him the support of those who desire a continuance of a central depot in England for the literature of that reform which, while claiming for man's religious nature the right to full and free development, demands equal freedom for the activity and expression of the intellect in the sphere of Religious History and Doctrine, as well as in those of Politics, Philosophy, and Science." The *Westminster Review*, hitherto published by Mr. Chapman, will now be published by Mr. Manwaring. One of Mr. Chapman's latest publications, before quitting the "Trade," has been a reprint, from the *Westminster Review*, for January, of an article of his own on "Christian Revivals, their history and natural history," not the first which he has contributed to the *Review*. Mr. Chapman, who is a member of the Royal College of Physicians, will, we believe, devote himself to the practice of medicine, which he has partially followed for some years. He is the author of a work on "Chloroform and other Anesthetics, their history and use during Childbirth."

ERRATUM. In alluding last week to the new work of the Misses Dunlop (authors of the "Timely Retreat"), in preparation by Mr. Bentley, we described its title as "How we Spent the Autumn of 1857," it should have been "of 1859."

AMERICA.—The *Cornhill Magazine* is meeting with a good success in the United States. The supplies received by the dealers are rapidly exhausted, and the orders increase with each succeeding number. We understand that of No. III. about 2000 copies were sent to the United States.

MESSRS. LEAVITT AND ALLEN, of New York, will issue about May 1st, uniform with their series of Professor Owen's works, a volume of Commentaries upon St. John's Gospel.

AN EXCELLENT LIKENESS OF WASHINGTON IRVING has been secured in an Imperial photograph, by Brady, of New York, reproduced from a daguerreotype taken when Mr. Irving was about 65 years of age.

A NEW SET OF BUILDINGS are in process of erection in the city of New York, to be called the "Irving Buildings." They will form (as from their name they should form) quite a literary centre. Several publishers and conductors of useful and elegant literary and art enterprises have already secured quarters there. The occupants are to furnish a handsome bronze bust of Irving to adorn the house.

MR. JAMES JACKSON JARVES, now resident in Florence, will speedily publish, in New York or Boston, the elaborate work on Italian Art which has been occupying him for the past three years. It will be illustrated by engravings from the rare pictures in his own Florentine collection, which he contemplates soon taking to the United States, to form the nucleus of a public gallery.

MESSRS. DERRY AND JACKSON announce that they have sold in six months 20,000 copies of the novel "Beulah," by Miss Evans, of Mobile. The same house promise for future publication, as a continuation of their successful series of French classics, translations of Thiers' French Revolution, Maury's Earth and Man (*La Terre et l'Homme*), and a volume from Descartes.

THE SALE OF MICHELET'S "La Femme" has reached 8000 copies in America.

MESSRS. J. E. TILTON AND CO., of Boston, announce as in preparation a new edition of Hood's novel, "Tynney Hall." An edition of this book was published many years ago by Messrs. Carey and Lea, of Philadelphia, but it has long been out of print in the States.

AN AMERICAN PAPER says: "Books and newspapers have multiplied to such an extent in our country, that it now takes 750 paper-mills, with 2000 engines in constant operation, to supply the printers, who work night and day. These mills produced 270,000,000 lbs. of paper the last year, which immense supply sold for about 27,000,000 dollars. A pound and a quarter of rags are required for a pound of paper, and 340,000,000 lbs. were therefore consumed in this way last year."

MR. G. G. EVANS, of Philadelphia, has in preparation "The Throne of David," by the Rev. J. H. Ingraham, author of "The Prince of the House of David." Mr. Ingraham is known as the pioneer of that class of literature known in Americans as "Yellow-covered." As a writer of intense fiction he gained a great currency, and upon his entering the priesthood a few years since, though he changed materially the direction of his literary labours, his popularity did not desert him. Of the work just referred to some 60,000 copies have been sold.

MESSRS. TICKNOR AND FIELDS announce as in preparation a translation of Alexandre Dumas' forthcoming *Life of Garibaldi*, to be made from the author's advanced proof-sheets. They announce likewise, as now ready, the eighth thousand of Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne's new romance, "The Marble Faun." The new novel by the Author of "The Lamplighter," in preparation by the same house, will be issued in London by Messrs. Low, Son, and Co., simultaneously with the American publication. It is understood that the authoress will visit England to superintend the passage of the new work through the press.

THE "NEW YORK DAY-BOOK" says: "The Hon. John P. Kennedy is writing a novel for the *Atlantic Magazine*. The scene will be laid in Maryland, and the story relates to some singular circumstances traditional in that State. Some of these circumstances having a connection with others that occurred in England, Lord Macaulay was written to in relation to them, and the matter which he furnished in detail is all used in the story, of which the first portion will appear in the May number of the Magazine." Mr. Kennedy is one of the most popular of American writers, and is known as the author of "Swallow Barn," "Horseshoe Robinson," &c.

MESSRS. GEORGE A. LEAVITT AND CO., auctioneers, will sell, at the approaching trade sale in New York, a large invoice of valuable stereotype plates, copyrights, and rights to publish, together with remainders, constituting the entire publications of Mr. J. S. Redfield, formerly a leading publisher in New York. These include the complete works of Edgar A. Poe, the complete novels of W. Gilmore Simms, the works of the Hon. Wm. H. Seward, and reprints of Dean Trench's various works, Dr. Doran's works, the *Noctes Ambrosianae*, with annotations by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie, Dr. Maginn's *Miscellanies* in 5 vols., &c. &c. At the same sale will be offered the entire stock of stereotype plates of the miscellaneous publications of Messrs. A. S. Barnes and Burr, whose intention to confine themselves hereafter to the publication of school books we formerly intimated.

THE WORK SO THOROUGHLY DISCUSSED, and so thoroughly advertised, by Congress, early in the present session, has proved a source of no small profit to its publisher. We allude to Helper's "Impending Crisis of the South," of which already 140,000 copies have been sold. The *New York Times* says: "An able Professor of Political Economy in one of the colleges of New York has written a review of Helper's 'Impending Crisis,' not in the interest of any party, and still less in the interest of slavery, but solely with a view of exposing what are regarded as serious and glaring blunders in the reasonings of that notorious production. The statistical tables, and the inferences which Mr. Helper draws from them, are sharply criticised, and their errors exposed. The author devotes considerable attention to a historical examination of the subject of slavery, and sets forth very clearly and strongly what he regards as the fundamental wrong of the system and the practicable means for applying a remedy. The little treatise may not answer the special purposes of any political party, but it will certainly contribute to the desirable enlightenment of the public mind upon the gravest question of the present day."

THE "ATLANTIC MONTHLY" has had the courage to condemn as it deserved a "new and original" American work, Parker's "Reminiscences of Rufus Choate" (reviewed a few weeks ago in THE CRITIC). The irate publishers, Messrs. Mason Brothers, of New York, rush into the newspapers with the following advertisement:—"The *Atlantic Monthly* on Parker's 'Reminiscences of Rufus Choate.'—The *Atlantic Monthly* for March has a notice of Mr. Parker's very successful book, which, without exaggeration, may be said to be unfavourable. The *Atlantic* commences by distinctly stating, 'We think it our duty to state

our judgment of this book,' so that nothing must be set down to malice or any selfish motive in the very decided opinions which follow, some idea of which may be formed from the following extracts: 'The wretched manner in which he (Mr. Parker) has performed his task.' 'And, in our judgment, the book is the very worst that could well be written on such a subject. It is done with bad taste, bad judgment, bad style.' 'We have so many pages of voluble, superficial, and exceedingly tedious talk about Mr. Choate—and that is the whole of it.' 'We would fain be excused from the duty of remarking upon the merely literary character of the book, but that may not be.' 'The writer is evidently performing a painful duty.' Of Mr. Parker's style, he says that 'such a lingo as this is an insult to the subject,' which, where it is not relieved by barbarisms, 'purs along with a certain weak smartness which is inexpressibly tiresome.' 'The book is in every way an injurious and indecorous one.' In short, the *Atlantic* finds nothing in the whole book upon which it can look with complacency. It is evident that Mr. Parker is not a member of that portion of the *literati* known as the 'Mutual Admiration Society.' The quality of this book being thus established by the autocrat of the monthlies, extracts from other important periodicals are appended, that the total incompetence of their editors, as critics, may be perceived." Then follows a long string of laudatory notices.

THE "BOSTON POST" has rather a clever parody on the poetry of Mr. Sydney Dobell, entitled, "How's my Aunt?" We quote a few of the stanzas:

"Ho! conductor of the train!
How's my aunt—my aunt?
What's your aunt's name, good sir?
And the date of the train I want."

"My Aunt Jane—
Who came in the cars this morn—
She left in the early train.
What care I for the rest?
My aunt—my aunt is gone!

"What's the use of being conductor
If you don't know my aunt?
You might as well be a lobsterman
Baiting your traps at Nahant.
Every fool on the early train
Ought to have known my aunt."

The conductor explains that there was a smash, which is detailed with Dobellian fidelity and in Dobellian rhythm. Finally, the nephew of his aunt winds up with the following:

"Every one in the train was crushed!—
Mined! mangled! mushed!"
"How's my aunt—my aunt?
What care I for the rest, conductor?
Neither are any of them her nieces.
Lead on, conductor! show me the pieces!
How's my aunt—my aunt?"

THE "NEW YORK SATURDAY PRESS" delivers itself of a curious criticism on poets and their popularity in a review of the poems of Miss Muloch, the authoress of "John Halifax, Gentleman," &c. The opening passage may be intelligible to American readers, but is scarcely so to English ones: "It appears to be an article of faith with the poets that the ivory gate to the heaven of poetic celebrity open on the corner of School and Washington streets, in the city of Boston. The author of 'John Halifax,' whose reputation as a novelist is, with a just enthusiasm, extensively acknowledged, and who is now an aspirant for the laurels of poetic renown, subscribes to that article of faith. In more precise statement, Miss Muloch has collected her poems into a volume, and that volume has been published in this country by Messrs. Ticknor and Fields." After saying that Miss Muloch is not a great poetess, the critic passes the following sweeping verdict on the present taste for poetry in general: "It is a curious fact that—speaking generally—the commonplace in literature is the popular. The influence of pure literature is felt only within a select circle. Outside that circle is the dominion of the commonplace. In prose Everett, James, and Cobb enjoy a triumphant popularity. In poetry the lyre and the laurels belong to Charles Swain and Martin Tupper. Tennyson is the greatest poet of this age. Tupper is an idiot. But the demand of the reading public exhausted about thirty editions of Tupper to eleven of Tennyson in the same period of time. Tennyson, like all great men, has a sure and constantly increasing reputation. Tupper, like all celebrated quacks, has an ephemeral and wasting popularity. It is true that the world respects great names. Dickens and Thackeray have their readers. Civilisation is transitional. No error can long prevail. The name gives place to the man. First the shadow of the fact is recognised, then the fact itself." James we know, and Everett we have heard of; but who is "Cobb"? On this side the *Atlantic*, certainly, we are guiltless of a worship of the great Cobb. No one will be more surprised than Mr. Charles Swain to learn that "the laurels and the lyre" belong to himself and Mr. "Martin Tupper." "First the shadow of the fact is recognised," says our New York contemporary, "and then the fact itself." We deny, so far as England is concerned, that there is even the "shadow of a fact" in the statements of the *New York Saturday Press*

BOOKS IN THE PRESS.

- DERBY and JACKSON, New York.
- Wooling and Warring in the Wilderness: a Story of Kentucky. By Chas. D. Kirk. 1 vol. 1 dol.
- Our Bible Class, and what came of it. By Caroline E. Fairfield. 1 vol. 1 dol.
- Pioneers, Preachers, and People of the Mississippi. By the Rev. W. H. Milburn. 1 vol. 1.25 dol.
- Five Years in China. By the Rev. Charles Taylor, Corresponding Sec. S. S. M. E. Church South.
- Methodism Successful, and the Cause of its Success. By the Rev. B. F. Tefft, D.D.
- Jack Hopeton and his Friends; or, Adventures of a Georgian. By W. W. Turner.
- D. APPLETON and Co., New York.
- A Voyage down the Amoor, with a Land Journey through Siberia, and Incidental Notes of Manchuria, Kamschatka, and Japan. By Perry McDonough Collins, U.S. Commercial Agent at the Amoor River.
- The Mount Vernon Papers. By the Hon. Edward Everett.
- The Life and Writings of George Washington Doane, D.D., LL.D., for Twenty-Seven Years Bishop of New Jersey. Containing his Poetical Works, Sermons, and Miscellaneous Writings. With a Memoir, by his son, William Crosswell Doane.
- Virgil's Aeneid. Edited by Professor Frieze, of the University of Michigan.
- A New Greek Grammar. By Professor Hadley, of Yale College.
- A First Book in Greek. By Professor Harkness, of Brown University.
- A Course of Ancient Geography. By Professor Schmidt, of Columbia College.
- GEORGE G. EVANS, Philadelphia.
- The Throne of David. By J. H. Ingraham, LL.D.
- Life of George Washington. By S. M. Smucker, LL.D.
- Life of Henry Clay. By the same.
- Life of Kit Carson. By Charles Burdett.

THE FOLLOWING IS OUR LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS for the week ending Tuesday, March 20, 1860:

ORIGINALS.

- The Guilt of Slavery, &c., demonstrated from the Scriptures. By George B. Cheever, D.D. Boston: John P. Jewett and Co.
- Disquisitions and Notes on the Gospels. Matthew. By Rev John H. Morrison, D.D. 1.25dols. Boston: Walker, Wise, and Co.
- Abridgement of the Debates of Congress from 1789 to 1856. By the Author of "The Thirty Years' View." Vol 13. 3 dols. New York: D. Appleton and Co.
- Fundamental Ideas of Mechanics and Experimental Data. By A. Morin. Revised, translated, and reduced to English units of measure. By Joseph Bennett, Civil Engineer. Illustrated with plates. 3 dols. New York: D. Appleton and Co.
- The Gold Fields of St Domingo. By W. S. Courtney, Esq. 75 cents. New York: Anson P. Norton.
- Dick Duncan: the Story of a Boy who loved Mischief. By Francis Forrester, Esq., author of "Guy Carlton," &c. 60 cents. New York: Howe and Perry.
- How to Live: Saving and Wasting. By Solon Robinson. New York: Fowler and Wells.
- Memorials of Methodism in New Jersey, from the foundation of the First Society in the State in 1770, to the completion of the First Twenty Years of its History. By the Rev. John Atkinson, of the Newark Annual Conference. 1 dol. New York: Carlton and Porter.
- A Treatise on Musical Sounds. By Samuel D. Tillman, M.A. New York: Hoffman and Pennell, 7, Spruce-street.
- REPRINT.
- Select Lectures and Sermons of Rev. William Morley Punshon; with an Introduction by Rev. Geo. C. Robinson, A.M., Pastor of Union Chapel, Cincinnati. 1 vol 12mo. Cincinnati: C. Moore.

FRANCE.—M. CAPEFIGUE is about to add Agnès Sorel and Diane de Poitiers, to his literary portrait gallery of lady-favorites of French monarchs. The same versatile writer is also soon to complete, by the publication of a fourth volume, another work on a very different subject, his "History of Great Financial Operations."

THE "JOURNAL DE ST. PETERSBURG" and another Russian newspaper have opened an office in Paris for the reception of the literary advertisements of the Paris publishers, &c.

THE WISH IS FATHER TO THE THOUGHT.—Some Palais Royal publisher, in his chart, has already annexed the Channel Islands, which are usually supposed to belong to her Britannic Majesty.

ENGLISH DRAMATIC ADAPTERS FROM THE FRENCH should be on the *qui vive*. Michel Lévy has just published the new prose drama in five acts, "La Tentation," by Octave Feuillet, the author of the "Roman d'un jeune homme pauvre," which was equally successful as a novel and as a play.

THOMAS A BECKET seems to be as interesting in France as in England, where three lives of him have been published within the last year. The French biography and correspondence of Becket, founded on that of our own Dr. Giles, and the composition of M. Darboy, Vicar-General of Paris, has reached a second edition.

ON THE 30TH OF APRIL there will be sold by auction, in Paris, the collections of M. Lucas de Montigny, the adopted (and illegitimate) son of Mirabeau, and formerly a "counselor" of the prefecture of the Seine. Besides a number of historical documents relative to the League, the Fronde, &c., it will include a mass of autograph letters and manuscripts of Mirabeau himself. The *catalogue raisonné* which has been issued occupies 560 pages.

AN AUTHORIZED FRENCH TRANSLATION is announced of the Correspondence of Humboldt and Varnhagen von Ense. For obvious reasons, no French publisher would venture to issue an unutilized version of the work, and it is to make its appearance from Geneva.

THE STRIKING ÉTUDE ON LITERARY PROPERTY (referred to in previous publications) by M. Gustave de Champagnac, head of the Copyright department of the Ministry of the Interior, has been republished in a separate form. It forms a volume of two hundred pages, and is prefaced by a letter from M. le Vicomte de la Guéronnière.

MM. HACHETTE are just publishing a first series of a French version of the miscellaneous works of Lord Macaulay. The volume issued comprises Lord Macaulay's essays on and biographical sketches of Milton, Atterbury, Samuel Johnson, the two Walpoles, Oliver Goldsmith, and William Pitt, which are preceded by a memoir of his Lordship. The translator is M. Amedée Pichot, whose own "Life of Sir Charles Bell" has just been translated into English, and published by Mr. Bentley.

THE SOCIÉTÉ D'ACCLIMATATION goes on giving vigorous proofs of its activity. The report of its general meeting has just been published, and is followed closely by the publication of the addresses of its President and Vice-President, M. Isidore Geoffroy de St. Hilaire and M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the latter well known in this country as French Minister of Foreign Affairs during the Crimean war. The address of M. Drouyn de l'Huys refers more to the past than to the present. It is at once a lively and a learned disquisition on the Zoological Gardens and establishments of antiquity and of the middle ages.

GERMANY.—An active discussion is going on in the columns of the organ of the German booksellers, the *Borsenblatt*, and in that of the Paris booksellers, the *Chronique de la Librairie*. The subject is the decision, with which our readers are already acquainted, come to at a meeting of the German booksellers at Leipzig, to petition the King of Saxony against a renewal of the copyright treaty with France. One of the latest combatants is a Mr. Trümel, of the great house of Brockhaus, who coolly affirms that there is a want of reciprocity in the arrangements between Germany on the one hand and France and England on the other, because Germany consumes a greater quantity of French and English books than France and England consume of German books!

THE MUCH TALKED-OF CORRESPONDENCE of Alexander von Humboldt is now in a fourth edition.

ANOTHER, THOUGH A SMALL, SIGN OF THE NEW FREDERICK-WORSHIP—a Herr Albrecht has brought out a little volume of "Reading-Fruits from the posthumous Works of Frederick the Great."

THE CONTROVERSY ON THE PROPRIETY OF A DEVOTION TO FIELD SPORTS, roused in this country by the death of the late Thomas Assheton Smith, seems to be extending to Germany. A writer, who styles himself Edward Baron von Badenfeld, has just brought out a work with the curious title, "The noble Passion of Hunting, or Nimrodism before the Judgment-seat of Humanity and higher Cultivation: a Sermon for Nimrodites and not-Nimrodites."

TO THE WEALTHY BIBLIOPHILISTS OF ENGLAND it will be a welcome announcement that the library of the late celebrated geographer, Dr. Carl Ritter, is on sale. It is one of the most costly and numerous collections in the possession of a private individual in Europe, and especially remarkable for its treasures of geographical and ethnographical literature. The number of the volumes is 19,000, exclusive of maps. It is to be desired, in the interest of the heirs as well as in that of science, that the library be preserved as a whole. A catalogue may be obtained from any of the leading Berlin booksellers.

WE HAVE PREVIOUSLY POINTED ATTENTION to the daring selection of subjects made by German novelists. The life of Alexander von Humboldt, for instance, was recently made the theme of a "culture-historical romance." Another German novelist is bringing out (under the extraordinary pseudonym of Sir John Retcliffe), "Villafranca, or the Cabinets and the Revolutions: an historical-political romance of the present;" and now a certain Lucian Herbert has commenced a novel, in nine volumes, the title and hero of which are simply "Louis Napoleon." The portion published comprises only the years 1808-1810, and goes little further, therefore, than the christening of the present Emperor. If the work is to be continued on the same scale, ninety volumes, instead of nine, will be required.

COMING SALES BY AUCTION.

[Auctioneers wishing to have their coming sales noted in this column will oblige by forwarding early intimations and early copies of catalogues.]

By MESSRS. S. LEIGH SOTHEY and JOHN WILKINSON, at 13 (late 3), Wellington-street, Strand, W.C. (by order of the executors), on Wednesday, April 11, and five following days (Sunday excepted), at one o'clock precisely, the second portion of the Library formed by the late S. W. Singer, Esq., editor of Shakspeare, &c.

BOOKS WANTED TO PURCHASE.

Booksellers and others forwarding lists of books for gratuitous insertion in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD will please to add their full name and address.]

By CORNISH BROTHERS, 37, New-street, Birmingham.

Truran On Iron.

Ray Society's Publications.

By H. OSBALDESTON, 81, Gloucester-place, Kentish Town, N.W.

Orr's Circle of the Sciences. Vols. IV., V., VI., VII. Blue cloth.

Art Journal, 1853-4-7. In parts.

Bentley's Life, by Monk. 2 vols. boards.

The Blueviad, by Goulbourn. 12mo. 1805.

Biden's History of Kingston-on-Thames.

Jockey Club. Three parts. 1792.

Monthly Army List. Small 4to. 1798-9, 1800-1.

Excelsior. Vols. V., VI. Red cloth.

Popular Lecturer. Any vols.

Journal of Sacred Literature and Biblical Record. Parts.

Christian Remembrancer. Parts or vols.

By W. S. SIME, Glasgow.

Goodwin's Solutions. Published by Deighton, Cambridge.

Alison's History of Europe, 1815-52. 3rd and 4th vols.

Napier, W. F. P., History of the War in the Peninsular, 6 vols. Boone, London, 1858. 5th vol. wanted.

Rollin's Ancient History, in 6 vols. 8vo. London: Tegg. 1839. 1st vol. wanted.

Prescott's History of the Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols. Bentley, 1852. 1st vol. wanted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

ABOLITION OF THE IMPRESSED STAMP.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR,—Permit me to draw your attention to an argument against the abolition of the newspaper stamp, which has not, I think, met with the attention it deserves. Frequently two or more persons club together to take in a paper—we will say the CRITIC—and this paper is forwarded from one to another *by post*. I am concerned in a little plan of the kind, where each friend takes in a different journal, and by circulating them amongst ourselves, we contrive to see regularly several of the best papers, literary and professional—thanks to the privilege of the newspaper stamp. The abolition of this privilege will upset our plan, by imposing upon *each* of us a weekly charge for postage stamps enough to pay for so many additional papers—a "tax upon knowledge" certainly not made up to us by the repeal of the paper duty or cheap French vinegar. Men who live in towns with reading-rooms and book shops in abundance, have but a faint idea of the difficulty we poor country mice experience in obtaining current information on literary and scientific topics. If the "tax-upon-knowledge" cry is anything more than one of the nauseous humbugs of the day, surely some consideration ought to be shown to the wants of educated men whose profession makes them diffusers of knowledge in their respective circles, and whose circumstances render it so difficult for them to acquire any fresh information for themselves.—I am, Sir, yours, &c.

A COUNTRY CLERGYMAN.

TRADE CHANGES.

[Publishers and Booksellers who have facts or announcements which they may wish to appear in this department of THE BOOKSELLERS' RECORD AND TRADE CIRCULAR will oblige us by forwarding them (if possible, not later than Thursday) to the office, 19, Wellington-street North, Strand, W.C.]

MR. JOHN CHAPMAN, of 8, King William-street, Strand, has transferred his publishing and book-selling business to Mr. George Manwaring.

MESSRS. W. KENT and Co. have purchased the business of Messrs. Piper, Stephenson and Spence, 23, Paternoster-row.

BANKRUPT.—John Underwood, M'Lean's-buildings, New-street-square, Shoe-lane, City, wholesale stationer and ink-manufacturer, April 16, at one, May 21, at eleven, at Basinghall-street; off assignee, Mr. Pennell, Guildhall-chambers, Basinghall-street; solicitor, Mr. Chidley, Basinghall-street.

DIVIDENDS.—April 25, John Thomas Keell, Tottenham-court-road, publisher.

April 20, J. Smith, Morton Mills, near Bingley, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer.

DECLARATION OF DIVIDENDS.—J. and J. Smith, Brighton, stationers, printers, and engravers—first div. of 1s. 5½d., on any Monday, at Mr. Cannan's, Basinghall-street.

CERTIFICATE TO BE GRANTED, unless cause be shown to the contrary, on the day of meeting.—April 23, N. G. Bond, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, book seller and stationer.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.—J. Mills and J. Sheridan, Fleet-street, City, publishers.

COURT FOR RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—Final orders will be made in the matters of the following persons, petitioners for protection from process at the court-house of the said court, in Portugal-street, Lincoln's-inn, unless cause be shown to the contrary,

as follows:—On Tuesday, the 17th of April, at half-past ten o'clock, before Mr. Commissioner Murphy: Frederick George Dye, of 1, King's-road, Bedford-row, Middlesex, bookseller. Geo. Frederick Bonner, of 2, Elizabeth-terrace, Wick-road, Homerton, wood-engraver, renting an office at 32, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, City, before then of 22, Stanley-road, Kingsland, all in Middlesex, wood-engraver, renting an office at 2, Falcon-court, Fleet-street, City, before then of 4, West-terrace, Albert-street, Penton-place, Walworth, and formerly of Frances-street, Newington-butts, both in Surrey, wood-engraver.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE BANKRUPTCY OF W. STRANGE.—Before Mr. Commissioner Fane, April 2.—The bankrupt was a printer and publisher in the Strand. This was the certificate meeting. The assignees did not oppose, but Mr. Jacobs for Mr. Kincaid, a creditor, did. The bankrupt, on examination, said he had been the publisher of the *Sporting Times* and *Sporting Life*. Mr. Kincaid (the opposing creditor) had broken into his premises in the Strand, and witness, for so doing, gave him into custody for taking what he considered his property. Subsequently heard that Captain White had given Mr. Kincaid permission in writing to take the furniture in the Strand. When witness told Mr. Kincaid of his error in taking his property, Kincaid twice told him to go to —. Had a lien on the property, at all events, for moneys advanced to Captain White, who was one of the promoters of the *Sporting Times*. White went away to France in order to avoid his creditors, and when he came back was arrested for debt, but got out again. An action for false imprisonment was brought against witness, and upon that trial White was examined. The printers of the publication in question were in a sad way when they heard that Captain White had run away. They said, "This old scoundrel has run away; what are we to do?" He (witness) had to borrow money to pay them. Kincaid brought an action against witness for false imprisonment, and witness lost it, because his counsel was absent. Had been in prison for libel, but had not been in prison for selling indecent prints. The Commissioner was of opinion that the bankrupt had, under an erroneous impression, caused Kincaid to be arrested, but that there was no ground for refusing a certificate of the third class.

BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

A Few Remembrances of Two Little Sisters who went together to Heaven. Edited by their Mother. Fcp 8vo cl 2s. (Wright and Bailey, Cheltenham.) Wertheim and Co.

ANNOTS.—The Young Christian; or, a Familiar Illustration of the Principles of Christian Duty. By Jacob Abbott. New edit fcp 8vo cl 2s 6d. T. Nelson and Sons.

ALL the Year Round: a weekly journal, conducted by Charles Dickens, with which is incorporated *Household Words*. Vol. II. from Oct. 29, 1859, to April 7, 1860, royal 8vo cl 5s 6d. Office.

BARRETT.—"England and her Volunteers:" an address delivered before the Birmingham Companies of the Warwickshire Rifle Corps, in the Town Hall, Birmingham, on March 13, 1860. By the Rev. J. Caschew Barrett. 12mo swd 3d, with wrapper 4d. (J. Henderson, Birmingham.) Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.

BICKERSTETH.—The Rock of Ages; or, Scripture Testimony to the One Eternal Godhead of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. By Edward Henry Bickersteth. New and revised edit cr 8vo cl 4s. Religious Tract Society.

BINNEY.—Lights and Shadows of Church-life in Australia: including thoughts of some things at home. By T. Binney. To which is added, Two Hundred Years ago, then and now. Cr 8vo cl 5s 6d. Jackson and Walford.

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